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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
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VOL. XX NO. 20 BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

WAR CLOUDS IN MANCHURIA AGAIN!

ONCE A WEEK.

Mahatma—Patel Interviews.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 24.

It is learnt on reliable authority that the Government has permitted interviews with Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in Yeravda Jail once a week.—A.P.

MUTINY AT DARTMOOR

Convicts Set Fire To Governor's Office.

SOLDIERS WITH FIGHTING EQUIPMENT RUSHED TO THE SPOT.

LONDON, January 24.

A dozen warders have been seriously injured and between 60 and 70 convicts have been removed to hospital as a result of amazing two hours' struggle in Dartmoor prison between over 300 mutinous convicts and armed warders who were re-inforced by hundreds of police rushed from neighbouring towns and villages.

HOW IT STARTED.

Fortnight's simmering trouble boiled over this morning when prisoners engaged in exercises attacked the warders with imprivised weapons after which they set fire to Governor's office, noise of rifle fire mingling with crackling of flames which were visible for miles. While re-inforcements were being hurried to the scene chaos reigned inside prison and hundreds of convicts tried to scale the high boundary wall. Over hundred soldiers with steel helmets and fighting equipment are ready to proceed to Dartmoor from Plymouth.—Reuter.

STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Opposition Against More-looms-per-weaver System.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The danger of a strike in the Lancashire cotton industry has arisen owing to the action of the Burnley and District Textile Trades Federation which have issued ballot paper to their members asking them to record whether or not they are in favour of a strike against the "more looms per weaver" system, which is being adopted by firms in Burnley, and which operatives in many cases have expressed their willingness to work. The Federation strongly recommended to members to vote solidly in favour of ceasing to work as being the only effective way to arrest the growth of separate action on the part of the employers and to secure full recognition of the existing joint agreements on wages, hours and conditions. The action of the Federation has astonished some quarters as the Weavers' Amalgamation which represents weaving operatives throughout the whole industry is at present engaged in negotiations with employers on the looms question.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ROUND-UP OF CONGRESS WORKERS IN SURAT.

SURAT, Jan. 24.

The second round-up of Congress workers began last night when police arrested Vora Brothers. Ten Congress workers were arrested to-day under Emergency Powers Ordinance. The arrested persons include three Municipal Councillors, namely, Dr. Pannalal Ramlal, Chamanlal Sutaia, and Chandulal Kantali.

Ratilal Kapadia, seventh dictator, Surat District Congress Committee was arrested this evening under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

14 PERSONS ARRESTED IN BOMBAY ON SUNDAY.

Hide And Seek At Ganesh Maidan.

LATHI CHARGE ON PROCESSION IN S. KANARA.

Leaders Severly Beaten At Kundapur

POONA'S THIRD "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

A Congress meeting held at Ganesh Maidan, Lalbaug, Bombay, on Sunday evening, was broken up by the Bhoiwada Police, and six persons were put under arrest, thus bringing the total number of arrests for the day to 14.

LATHI POLICE ON SCENE.

The presence of a large battalion of police armed with lathis at Lalbaug threw the locality in a state of excitement. A few hundred persons had squatted on the maidan when it was surrounded by the police and the meeting was dispersed. Two persons who defied the police order to disperse were arrested.

PROCESSION STOPPED BY POLICE.

The police also stopped a procession which was marching towards the maidan and arrested two more men who were carrying national flags. The police then retired from the maidan which was followed by another demonstration in the maidan.

When the police left some persons again formed themselves into a meeting. The result was that the police appeared again on the scene and took possession of the maidan. Two more men were arrested which brought the total arrests for the evenin to 6. There was excitement so long as the police remained in the maidan.

(Other news of Ordinance Raj in Bombay on page 7.)

LATHI CHARGE IN SOUTH KANARA.

(From A Correspondent.)

KUNDAPUR, Jan. 21.

The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders was observed by a complete hartal on the 7th instant and the Joint Magistrate promulgated Section 144 the same day in the town. Notices were issued on five nationlist workers not to speak or to take any procession in the town for 7 days. The same evening one of the five, in defiance of the order took out a procession and on the way he was held up by the police and was severely beaten. He fell unconscious. He was taken to the Police Thana a weak condition.

LATHI CHARGE ON LEADERS.

Mr. Annappa Karantha, defied the order repeatedly by holding meetings at many places in the prohibited area without any police interference. On the 13th instant police force was reinforced and the prohibitory order was extended to further three weeks. A big procession and a meeting was announced on the 14th evening.

Messrs. R. R. Talcherkar, K. Annappa Karantha and S. V. Burli who led the procession were stopped and beaten severely. Two of them fell down unconscious and the third Mr. R. R. Talcherkar, a young Advocate from Bombay was picked up and arrested and was tried and sentenced to six months' R. I. Later Mr. Annappa Karantha was arrested at his residence and sentenced to 6 months' R. I.

The local Congress Committee has been dissolved and a dictator has been nominated.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS IN BELGAUM.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Jan. 22.

Mr. Jiwanrao Yalgi and Mr. Shivrao Koppal who were arrested on Sunday last for disobeying the District Magistrate's order under the Emergency Ordinance requiring them "inter alia" to report themselves to the police daily have been remanded to jail custody till Monday and Tuesday next respectively.

Mr. B. S. Juwekar, a nationalist worker who was arrested on the 12th instant under Section 117 I. P. C. has to-day again been remanded to jail custody till 30th instant.

The case against Mr. Prabhu has also been postponed to 29th instant.

The case against two volunteers of Thalakvadi (near Belgaum) who are charged under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act for pasting unauthorised cyclostyled bulletins has been fixed for the 29th instant.

THREE PHERI CONVICTIONS.

Three persons were arrested here this morning for taking out a Prabhat Pheri.

Mr. Bhaskar Vishnu Kale a nationalist worker was sentenced by Mr. Kazi Mamlatdar of Belgaum and Special Magistrate under the Ordinance to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default further imprisonment for six months.

Mr. Ramangauda Patil of Hudli was sentenced by the same Magistrate to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default further imprisonment for three months.

Mr. Rambhau Kagwade of Nipam was sentenced by Mr. Kangle Special Magistrate under the Ordinance at Hukeri to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in default six months' further imprisonment.

ORDINANCE RAJ AT SHOLAPUR

House Searches Arrests And Convictions

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 21.

Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav, ex-Secretary, Taluka Congress Committee, Sholapur, was arrested a second time to-night in the Tilak Chawk.

It may be remembered that Mr. Jadhav was first arrested on the 7th inst. under the new Emergency Ordinance and was sent to Bijapur jail in the night of the 9th inst. He was, however, released on the 19th instant and immediately a notice was served on him requiring him to report himself to the police twice every day.

Mr. Jadhav defied the notice, succeeded as a 13th dictator and while he was addressing a public

(Continued on page 7.)

WOMEN TAKE OUT PROCESSION IN LAHORE

Mounted Sowars And Police Watch The Show

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

A Congress procession with 30 women at its head passed through Anarkali, the principal Indian business street outside the city proper, and a meeting was held at which speeches were delivered. A large police force, including mounted sowars, was stationed in Anarkali but probably owing to largeness of crowd the police did not interfere with the procession and meeting.—A. P.

13 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED AT PESHAWAR.

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

Thirteen volunteers were arrested this afternoon for picketing foreign cloth shops.—A. P.

Red Shirt Leader Jailed.

PESHAWAR CITY, Jan. 24.

Sher Mohamed Khan, a prominent "Red Shirt" leader, has surrendered to the Joint Deputy Commissioner.—A. P.

MORE PICKETS ARRESTED AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 24.

Ten pickets, six men and four women, were arrested to-day while picketing foreign cloth shops.

Mr. Panalal Zaveri who was released on parole was re-arrested to-day for breach of parole.—A. P.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

New York.—Schmeling and Sharkey have signed to meet in a 15-rounds title bout, which will probably be held on June 16. Schmeling receives 37-1|2 per cent. while Sharkey receives 12-1|2.—Reuter.

U. S. HITTING BELOW BELT

A Move Against Indian Lascars.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Washington.—A protest is reported to have been lodged with the State Department by the British Ambassador against the Bill recently introduced in the Senate authorising officials to board the ships entering the United States ports and remove or deport seamen of races ineligible for the United States citizenship. The Bill is designed to prevent entry of seamen, especially Asiatics who escape from ships. The Ambassador pointed out that the Bill would debar British lines from employing as seamen even Natives of some British colonies or Indian lascars and conveyed the impression of being directed specially against the British Empire.—Reuter.

Sir W. Jowitt Resigns.

LONDON, January 24.

Sir William Jowitt has resigned Attorney Generalship. It is expected Solicitor-General Sir Thomas Inskip will succeed him and Sir Boyd Merriman will become Solicitor-General. Sir W. Jowitt's resignation has been expected for some time as he has been without parliamentary seat since General Election.—Reuter.

SIR F. HUSSAIN'S HEALTH.

NEW DELHI Jan. 24.

It is understood that the Viceroy has received a cablegram from Cape Town saying that Sir Fazli Hussain is now completely free from fever and is daily regaining strength. He is expected to take effective part in the work of the Round Table Conference from early this week—A. P.

MUSLIM CONFERENCE DEPUTATION TO THE FRONTIER.

M. Ahmed Saeed's Statement On Alleged No-Confidence Propaganda.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 22.

Maulana Ahmed Saeed, Secretary, Jamait-Ul-Ullama has issued the following to the press:

"My attention has been drawn to the statement issued by Maulana Shafi Daudi regarding no-confidence propaganda carried on against the so-called deputation of Muslim Conference now touring the North West Frontier Province. I am sorry to note that Maulana has wrongly dragged Mufti Kifayatullah and myself in the matter by alleging that we have also some connection with this propaganda. I want to make it quite clear that we have nothing to do with it. On the day preceding his departure for the Frontier Maulana Shafi Daudi had received a letter from Mr. Howell, Secretary, Foreign and Political Department through a peon at my residence. When he opened that letter and read its contents loudly he was very much pleased with it as it was an invitation to him to visit the Frontier Province under certain conditions. While the letter was being recited word by word by Maulana Shafi Daudi Mufti Sahib, Editor of Al-Jamiat and several others were present. Maulana Shafi Daudi was requested not to proceed to the Frontier until and unless he was allowed to make independent enquiries without any conditions. But Maulana Shafi Daudi promptly replied that the only aim of his deputation was to bring about reconciliation between Mussalmans and the Government of North West Frontier Province and that he did not mind conditions which had been imposed by the Government through Political Secretary's letter. This is all what I know of the whole affair. It would be of no avail for Maulana Shafi Daudi to issue statements in his defence unless he is prepared to publish Mr. Howell's letter, which he read before so many people at my residence."

INDEPENDENT MOSLEMS CONFERENCE.

Disapproval Of Government's Frontier Policy.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 24.

The Conference of Muslim leaders of different schools of thought belonging to various provinces met to-day at the residence of Raja of Salempur, Moulana Hasrat Mohani presiding. The proceedings were not open to press but it is understood that the Subjects Committee has approved of resolution expressing indignation at Government's Frontier Policy and calling upon Indian Muslims to mark their protest by observing the last day of Ramzan as the "Frontier Day" all over India. In addition to the names mentioned yesterday Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Hafiz Hidayat Hossain, M.L.A. Hon'ble H. H. Kidwai, Chowdhury Kaliquzzam, Moulve Obaidul Rahman M. L. C., Munshi Ehtisham Ali, President of the United Provinces Provincial Muslim League, Moulana Ahmed Saiyid and Moulana Abdul Hamid of Bedoun are attending the Conference.—A. P.

LONDON, January 24.

Cairo.—Shaukat Ali left Hodeida by motor for Aden to-day. He is due in Bombay on Friday.—Reuter.

SINO-JAPANESE CRISIS.

Diplomatic Relations To Be Severed?

BLOCKADE OF CHINESE PORTS THREATENED.

U. S. Perturbed Over The Affair.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Nanking.—The severance of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations was the proposal put forward by Mr. Eugen Chen, Foreign Minister, during an informal Conference of Government leaders including the ex-President Chiang-kai-Chek and the left-wing leader Wang Chaing Wei. The eventual adoption of the proposal is anticipated despite the possibility of the Japanese blockade of Chinese ports resulting from it.—Reuter.

THREAT TO OCCUPY "GREATER SHANGHAI"

LONDON, Jan. 24

Shanghai.—The tense situation which has been worsening for some days is likely to culminate in the Japanese occupation of "Greater Shanghai" with in the next 24 hours, unless the various Japanese demands for satisfaction in connection with the assault on five Japanese monks by a Chinese mob on 20th January are met. The Japanese now announce that failing satisfaction they will occupy the portions including Greater Shanghai, Chapei, Nantao, Kiangnan, Arsenal and Chinese Municipal offices. At present there are ten Japanese warships and a thousand Japanese marines in Shanghai, while a fleet of 23 warships is standing by off Sasebo.—Reuter.

U. S. PERTURBED.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Washington.—Considerable concern at the situation in Shanghai is expressed by the State Department. The Under-Secretary of State Castle stated the the United States Consul in Shanghai had a wide latitude to deal with any problem likely to involve the United States.—Reuter.

GERMAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Berlin.—An agreement has been reached by the Foreign Creditors' Committee and the German Committee representing debtor interests. The existing standstill agreement which ends on February 29 has been prolonged for a period of a year with many modifications.

Short term debts involved in the new standstill agreement amount to approximately 268 million sterling. German Banks have issued a statement that agreement has been renewed until February 28, 1933 on the condition that German legislation authorises carrying out of the present agreement; otherwise foreign creditors will be entitled to terminate the agreement.

The agreement provides 'inter alia' that 200 million marks cash advances to German banks will be converted into ten years loan, German banks paying annually fifteen per cent of foreign borrowings into trust fund of Reichsbank against which ten per cent of certificates will be offered to creditors at their option.

This is first step towards converting short term debts into long term debts.—Reuter.

"RESCUING FATHERLAND FROM GREAT DISTRESS".

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Berlin.—The German Government's determination to remain in office and make way for Herr Hitler is indicated in the reply of Dr. Bruening to the recent letter of Herr Hitler declining to agree to the Government's proposal to extend President Hindenburg's term of office.

Dr. Bruening says that the Nazis, if they came to power, would have to pursue the same course as the present Government whose only object is to rescue the Fatherland from the great distress mainly due to the Treaty of Versailles.—Reuter.

DRIVE AGAINST REDS IN SPAIN

Barcelona Heavily Guarded.

MORE POLICE "SHOCK" TROOPS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Madrid.—The Government drive against the rebels continues. Armed police are patrolling the streets in Barcelona where a general strike has been declared. All approaches to the city are guarded, and the persons entering are carefully examined.

Similar precaution is being taken in other Spanish towns. All motor cars passing the police station at Barcelona are commandeered. The police have arrested 27 persons who were holding a meeting at the Communist Party headquarters at Barcelona. The situation in Malaga is again normal and strikers in Cosunra have decided to return to work to-day.

EMERGENCY CREDIT.

The Minister for Interior has submitted to the Chamber a decree authorising the emergency credit of £100,000 to buy armaments, lorries and automobiles and increase the police "shock" troops by 2,500 men to combat disorder.—Reuter.

PLEDGED TO DISOBEY REPUBLIC?

Why Jesuit Order Was Disolved In Spain.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Madrid.—President Zamora has signed a decree dissolving the Jesuit Order in Spain.—Reuter.

—The ground for the dissolution of the Jesuit Order is that members are obliged to take the vow of obedience to authority other than Republic (namely Holy See).

The decree deprives Jesuits of juridical rights, gives them ten days to relinquish communal life and forbids them to dispose of their property, all of which will be confiscated by State and used for charitable purposes. All the Order's churches will be handed over to Dioceses in which they are situated provided that no member of the Order officiates in them.

Communist Revolt At San Salvador.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Washington.—A British cruiser, two Canadian destroyers, one American cruiser and one American destroyer are hurrying to San Salvador where a Communist revolt is in progress.

"A MEASURE OF PROTECTION."

The request for the presence of warships as measure of protection had been made by the British and American Charge D' Affaires and the Italian Consul.—Reuter.

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A 1270

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A 6575

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THE PREMIER MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company "CURRIMBHOY HOUSE" No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of February, 1932, at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1 To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the eighteen months ending 30th September, 1931.
2 To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ahmed F. Currimbhoy, as a Director.
3 To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4 To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5 To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th day of February, 1932 to the 13th day of February, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents
Bombay, 25th January, 1932.
4276

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "HAGUE MARU".

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 23rd January, 1932, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a post of Municipal Accountant. Pay Rs. 220-20-300. Leave and pension according to Municipal Rules. State qualifications fully, and send testimonials of service and experience.

Candidates canvassing directly or indirectly will be disqualified.

Applications must reach by 20th February, 1932.

K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR
Chief Officer.
19th January, 1932.
4278

Public Notices.

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Debenture-holders of THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD., will be held on Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1932, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay to transact the following business:-

1 To consider the Trustees' Report.
2 To ascertain views of the Debenture-holders about the disposal or letting on hire of the Mills and
3 Any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

KHIMJEE ASSUR VEERJEE
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.
23-1-32.
4282.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY morning, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1932.
4274

NOTICE

BIJAPUR MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of Kerosene Oil of good quality of about 1400 tins, each tin containing 4 Imperial gallons F.O.R. Bijapur for the financial year from 1-4-1932 to 31-3-1933. The tenders should reach the Undersigned on or before the 25th February, 1932.

An earnest money of Rs. 200 should be sent along with the tenders.

G.A. PITRE,
Chief Officer,
Municipal Borough, Bijapur.
19-1-1932.
4280.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS for the annual supplies will be received by the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality for the year 1932-33 ending 31st March, 1933, on or before the dates mentioned above each group.

Tenders should be addressed to the Chief Officer and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant not later than 4 P.M. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and the No. of the Schedule and the names of the articles should clearly be stated thereon.

DATE 18-2-1932 THURSDAY.

		Earnest Money to be paid with Tender.
1.	Stationery: — Foolscap, Brown and Blotting Papers ..	30-0-0
2.	Stationery:—Carbon Paper and Ribbons	10-0-0
3.	Canvas Hose Pipe Flax—for ordinary use ..	15-0-0
4.	C.I. Articles:—Manhole and Gulley Trap Covers and Foot steps etc. ..	125-0-0
5.	Stone ware articles (for Drainage Loan)	50-0-0
6.	Kerosine Oil ..	300-0-0
7.	Chlorine Gas Liquid	60-0-0
8.	Lead Pig and Lead Wool ..	70-0-0
9.	Electric Lamps ..	10-0-0
10.	Electric Goods (Accessories) ..	10-0-0

DATE 23-2-1932 TUESDAY.

11.	Motor Trucks, Tyres and Tubes ..	30-0-0
12.	Motor Accessories ..	10-0-0
13.	Lubricating Oil and Greases ..	200-0-0
14.	Motor Oils ..	50-0-0
15.	Packing Ordinary ..	10-0-0
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17.	Resterine ..	50-0-0
18.	Cement ..	50-0-0
19.	Disinfectants ..	70-0-0

1. The specification and tender forms can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1. Tender Forms will not be sent by V.P.P.
2. Tendered deposit should not be enclosed in the sealed cover, but should be separately paid in the Office of the Chief Accountant, and receipt obtained, without which the tenders will not be considered.
3. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time of opening the tenders.

Municipality reserves the right to accept the lowest or any other tender.

(Sd.) I.R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Dated 18-1-1932
4277.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

BIJAPUR MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 700 to 900 tons of the best kind of Singareni Bengal and C. P. Coal F. O. R. Bijapur railway station and at the Bhutnal Tank, which is situated at a distance of 6½ miles from the railway station, for the Bijapur water works for the financial year 1932-33. The tenders should reach the Undersigned with a deposit of Rs. 200 on or before the 25th February 1932. Rates for supply of coal at the Bijapur railway station and also at the tank should be quoted separately.

G. A. PITRE,
Chief Officer,
Municipal Borough, Bijapur
19-1-1932.
4279

NOTICE

INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE.

ACT No. VIII of 1929.

(Passed by the Indian Legislature)
(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 1st October, 1929.)

NOTICE CALLING FOR TENDERS FOR SELLING DEPOTS OF

In order that Soft Coke may be available to every householder desirous of using this domestic fuel, the INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE have decided to open Selling Depots at Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Benares, Allahabad and Madras.

The Selling Agencies will be given to responsible Fuel Dealers, preference being given to local inhabitants.

The Coke and the land for the Depot will be provided by the Committee.

The Agents will have to sell the Coke to the public at a rate to be fixed by the Committee and they will be remunerated on a commission basis.

The Depots will be situated at prominent places and the Committee will consider recommendations in this respect from the Selling Agents.

The cost of the staff necessary for running the Depot will be borne by the Selling Agents who will provide at their own cost the scales, weights, bags, lights and the necessary requisites for working the Depot. The subsidiary fuel necessary for igniting Soft Coke and suitable sagris or Ovens should also be kept.

The Selling Agents will be solely responsible for the Coke and for the sale proceeds of the same.

The Selling Agents will be required to furnish Security of Rs. 500 in cash with two personal sureties.

Officers of the Committee will have access of the Depots at all times to verify stocks, check weighments and account books and cash.

A proper account showing the quantity of coke sold, stock in hand and cash will have to be submitted to the Committee monthly.

The Selling Depots may be utilised by the Propaganda Officers for the purpose of demonstration in the use and lighting of Soft Coke.

Agencies will be given for a period of one year with option of further extension at the discretion of the Committee and will be terminable on two months' notice on either side.

The commission expected by the Selling Agents should be stated in the Tender.

Previous experience in selling Soft Coke should be stated.

The Committee reserve the right of forfeiting the Security money of the Selling Agent for misconduct.

The Committee will maintain a minimum stock of 50 tons of Coke at each of the above places.

Tenders are to be addressed in sealed covers to the SECRETARY, INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE, 1 Council House Street, Calcutta superscribed "Tenders for SOFT COKE Selling Agencies" and will be received by him up to 31st January, 1932.

C. S. WHITWORTH.
President,
Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee.
Calcutta.
14th December, 1931.
4081

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THE ALL-TALKING SINGING MOVIETONE
THE COCK EYED WORLD
featuring
VICTOR MCLAGLEN
EDMUND LOWE
LILY DAMITA.

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALMOST A DIVORCE
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SYDNEY HOWARD
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NELSON KEYS
A Merry story of marital misunderstandings.

THE EMPRESS
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The All Singing, Dancing Talking, Romance
'MARRIED in HOLLYWOOD"
with
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NORMA TERRIS
Music by OSCAR STRAUSS.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 29th January, 1932, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. II; 344; Case No. 32; Sopari Baug Road, opposite Morarji Gokaldass Mills.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th January, 1932, at 2 p.m. at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, the following goods:—Wearing Apparel; Wines and Spirit; Perfumery; Wireless Parts; Tobacco; Cigarettes; and other miscellaneous goods.

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Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@23 Feb.
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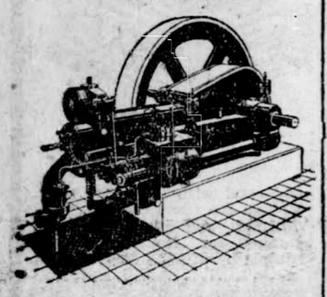

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C. P. Scott, The Great Journalist

ST. NIHAL SINGH'S REMINISCENCES

In April, 1910, I was seated at dinner in the dining hall of No. 5, Smith Square, Westminster when William T. Stead, whose residence it was said to me:

"You are taking the steamer to India from Liverpool. Manchester is no distance from Liverpool. I should advice you to run down to Manchester and see C. P Scott.

"Scott is a great Liberal. He is so great a journalist that he has given to a provincial paper the prestige of a metropolitan daily. You must not leave these shores without meeting him."

But that was not to be. Not that I did not do as I was advised by the editor of the "Review of Reviews", who took almost a fatherly interest in my journalistic career. Leaving my luggage at Liverpool. I took the train to Manchester.

To my disappointment, Mr. Scott was not to be found either at his house or at the offices of the "M. G.", as I had learnt in Fleet Street to call his paper. He was out of town. Leaving a note for him, together with Stead's letter of introduction, I went back to Liverpool and sailed for India the next day.

I had expected to find an oldish to go all the way by sea by a slow boat. Upon arrival at Bombay I found among the letters waiting for me one from the "Guardian". It was couched in terms that almost made me forget my disappointment.

For reasons that need not be stated here, I subsequently had to abandon my intention to proceed to Afghanistan and thus could not write the articles that that paper wished. But the abandonment of that intention enabled me to return the sooner to Britain and I took an early opportunity to meet Mr. Scott.

OLD BUT MODERN.

I had expected to find an oldish man—staid and reserved. The "M. G." adhered to "make-up" that looked antiquated even to many newspapermen who had not crossed the Atlantic. I had spent several years in the United States and "single-column heads" did not square with my ideas of news-display. I therefore, concluded that in Mr. Scott, who, I was told kept a tight hold over the paper. I would encounter an "early Victorian."

He proved to be very different from the image I had conjured of him. There was little that was old-fashioned about him.

It was true, no doubt, that he had not set up the razor as his fetish. Those who considered that a clean-shaven chin and modernity went together, might have regarded him as a "Victorian" on that account.

Then, too, there was an old-world flavour about his courtesy. His manner was gentle and cultivated.

He apparently was never in a hurry. He did not, in any case, foam and froth at the mouth as some men of affairs do. He was not reminding his visitor, every few minutes, that he was pressed for time.

On the contrary, Mr. Scott listened to one as if he had nothing else to do—at the moment. He was intent upon hearing what he was being told. His mind was focussed on the business in hand.

His demeanour was sympathetic. It inspired confidence. One felt that one could tell him anything. Any secret entrusted to him would remain inviolate.

Mr. Scott said little himself. What he said, however, showed that he was wide-awake—shrewd—well-informed. He had, I found, a habit of putting questions now and again that enabled him to get at the heart of any matter.

QUICK GRASP OF FACTS.

I was struck with his capacity for absorbing knowledge through conversation. Though my contact with him never became intimate, I was amazed at the rapidity with which he mastered a case and how without taking any notes he remembered the salient points and even details.

The most casual of his visitors could not fail to be impressed with the authenticity of his interests. Anything that affected humanity in any way anywhere in the world appealed to him. His outlook was far from parochial.

Scott managed to get through an enormous amount of work each day. He could put in hours of intense labour without showing fatigue that would fag men half his age.

When I first met him he had been in journalism for four decades. But he had not permitted himself to become blase—to grow cynical. He had not let the fires of enthusiasm burn out That above all, was, I think, the real secret of his success as a journalist.

He kept his figer on the pulse of time till the moment he retired from active journalism—and even after that. Until comparatively recent years, he had his eye on every department of the paper.

WHAT JOURNALISM MEANT TO HIM.

Journalism did not mean to him merely leader-writing—or, as is often the case, with getting leaders written to order. Few Britons have laboured harder than he to extend and to perfect the machinery for gathering and transmitting news, accurately and speedily. Though his disdain of the "scare-heads" of America kept him chained to a rather unattractive "make-up," he was a great believer in the employment of up-to-date presses and other modern mechanical devices.

In their own way, the "M. G." and the various supplements issued from his establishment were marvels of neat printing. One rarely came upon a misprint.

Mr. Scott, like Lord Morley, believed in employing educated men in journalism. He liked to employ 'Varsity men—particularly men from his own 'Varsity (Oxford). More than one eminent professor wrote leaders for him.

His employees loved him. He was just and appreciative—even generous—in his dealings with them.

Young men who had passed through his hands drifted to London and other places. Everywhere they were esteemed.

I recollect, many years ago, coming across one of them in New York, holding one of the most important (and lucrative) positions in Park Row. Not so very long ago I was lunching with a newspaperman in an Oriental capital, who turned out to be a "M. G." boy. Sitting at the feet of Charles Prestwich Scott was a liberal education in itself.

A CLEVER BUSINESSMAN.

Scott made journalism pay. He was a clever business man. Through ability, grit, industry and shrewdness he built up a valuable property.

But he did not permit business considerations to deflect him from righteousness. A cause might be unpopular. Its advocacy might bring in shoals of letters from angry subscribers and (what was even more important) from shrieky advertisers. But if it was a rightous cause he would champion it. His idealism triumphed again and again over his practical, hard-headed sense.

I recall appealing to him on two occasions for help. In one instance Ceylon had been dragged through the indignities of the martial law regime and men like the (present) leader of the State Council in Colombo (the Hon'ble Mr. Don Baron Jayatileke) came within an inch of being shot for (supposed) high treason. In the other case the Punjab had been ground under the militarist heel.

On both occasions Scott stood up for justice. I recall the chagrin felt by Lord Birkenhead and other reactionaries who were trying to defer, not to prevent, the publication of the Hunter Committee report, when the "Manchester Guardian" published a lengthy "intelligent anticipation" of that report, supplied by me. It forced the hands of the die-hards.

In championing unpopular causes Scott upheld the highest traditions of British journalism during an age in which commercialism was fastening its golden grip round the throat of the fourth Estate.—"Hindu".

WELFARE OF INDIA LEAGUE

Branch To Be Opened In Poona

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Jan. 21.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Poona Citizens' Conciliation Committee was held at the Haroon Mansion on 19th instant, when Sjt. N.C. Kelkar presided. Messrs. L.R. Gokhale, N.M. Metha, Nawab Shah Rookh Shah, Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan, Jenkins, Cresswell, Framroj Chinoy and Ahmad Ebrahim Haroon attended.

The meeting decided to issue manifestos with a view to intimating to the public and Government the existence of the Committee and Mr. Kelkar was authorised to frame one and have it circulated through Mr. Ahmad Ebrahim. Also Mr. L.R. Gokhale was authorised to frame Rules and Regulations.

A resolution was passed deciding to open a branch of the Welfare of India League for Poona, and Mr. M.I. David and others, are requested to attend the inaugurating meeting on 25th inst.

PRESIDENT HOOVER ON FLATS.

President Hoover was in sentimental vein when remarked in New York the other day as a conference on home building and home ownership, that "The immortal ballads, "Home Sweet Home,' 'My Old Kentucky Home,' and 'Little Grey Home in the West,' were not written about flats." The President of the U. S. A., it would seem, agrees heartily with that school of thought which appears to regard a house, however small, as in some way morally superior to a mere flat, however convenient and comfortable. In the course of his address the President strongly urged the establishment of a broad avenue of credit—"something better than the terms of a pawnbroker"—for the purpose of enabling reputable citizens to acquire their own houses. The building of real homes, the President said, as contrasted with the construction of solid brick rows was next in importance to providing food and clothing. The great housing problem of the moment was how to make homes available for instalment purchase on reasonable terms to those with limited funds but with ample character and credit such a plan could be devised. Mr. Hoover declared, millions now existing in tenements, flats and hotels would build homes and the United States would become a nation of real home owners. It is evident that America sees in the building of homes an excellent outlet for capital and a means towards the provision of employment. It is anticipated that the President, in his annual message to Congress next week, will advocate the formation of a £200,000,000 emergency corporation to extend credit to needy corporations in all lines of business and supervise all emergency credit plans and that loans for homes will be included.—"The Property Market."

WEARING OF THE GREEN FORBIDDEN IN SPAIN.

MADRID, (By Mail.)

A secret guard ready to spring to the defense of churches and convents has been formed in Spain. Its members are already counted by thousands in Madrid, where for a while they were known to one another by a green cockade.

Senor Manuel Azana, Premier, knew what was going on and included in the list of forbidden "acts of aggression" the wearing of anti-republican insignia. For the innocent green of the cockade represents the initials VERDS (green), which stands for "Viva el rey de Espana" (Long live the King of Spain).

The green cockade has disappeared, but what it represents remains. Most of the would-be wearers are followers of the Spanish Pretender cause, now Archduke Alfonso Carlos de Bourbon and East Austria, successor to the late Don Jaime. Supporters of the "legitimist" claims to the Spanish throne are said to number 400,000.

Monarchists of all shades and ultra-Catholics are to be found among the youthful members of the secret bodyguard, which is ready to defend the religious establishments against such attacks as occurred soon after the Republic came. These buildings are now well guarded by the authorities. But it is stated that the owners of green cockades have large supplies of revolvers and rifles, ready to stand as defenders of the church.

CAR OWNER WINS ON APPEAL

Claim Of £2000 Damages By Injured Man

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Some nice points on what constitutes negligence were discussed in the House of Lords to which the aggrieved party has taken its case claiming damages for loss from personal injury to one eye.

Elements in the case were that a man was passing a parked car when a large afredale dog in the car broke the window a piece of which struck the appellant and destroyed one of his eyes. The appellant was originally awarded two-thousand sterling damages against the owner of the motorcar but judgment was reserved on appeal.

The House of Lords to-day confirmed the appeal court's decision after Lord Dunedin had argued that persons were legally required to guard against reasonable possibilities but were not bound to guard against fantastic possibilities.

AMBERNATH LABOUR UNION.

The Secretary of the Ambernath Labour Union, writes:—

The Ambernath Labour Union has arranged for opthalmic treatment for workers at Ambernath and the people in the surrounding villages. Dr. D. S. Sardesai, the well-known eye-specialist of Bombay having agreed to visit Ambernath every Sunday afternoon and give free advice. It has also been decided to arrange for free dental aid as Dr. Bhandarkar has consented to pay [illegible] every week. Efforts are also being made to secure the services of a lady doctor for visiting Ambernath for attending the women workers.

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501 Soap is obtainable in various shapes and sizes—see that it bears the name and the Tomco diamond

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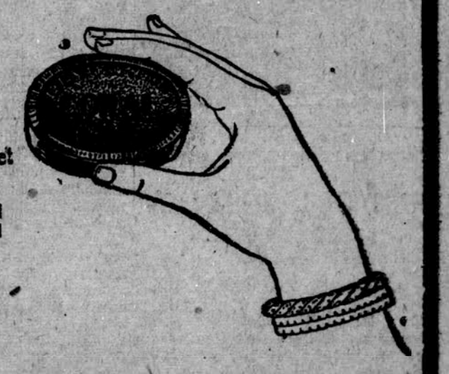

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PRAKASH BROTHERS,
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Call Off the Tariff War!

By Cordell Hull

World peace in the present age depends largely upon the strt of economic policies maintained by the important nations. Economic control means militarv cintrol in the end. To establish military peace we must first establish economic peace, tnd this latter step is a prerequisite to extensive and permanent disarmament. The world to-day, under American leadership throughout the past ten years, is in a virtual state tf economic war. There can be no real progress toward confidence, genuine friendly relations, or permanent peace while retaliations and bitter controversies continue to rage. Nor can this country under these conditions count upon permanent stable business and immunity from frequently recurring panics.

In vain have some of us repeatedly warned the American people during the past ten years of the utter folly of pursuing narrow pre-war trade policies like the prohibitive tariff—policies which have become entirely academic since we have become a great creditor nation with an overproductive capacity of twenty to twenty-five billions of dollars Who could well imagine a more shortsighted and disastrous economic policy for us than that of high tariffs, which naturally afford great artificial stimulation to domestic production and at the same time impose the severest restrictions upon trade among nations? — —

TARIFFS SERVE NO PURPOSE.

Since the introduction of the income tax, the demand for high tariffs has been mainly based on considerations of protection. No one would urge tariff taxation from the standpoint of equity, because it is essentially a class tax. No one would urge it to reduce transportation costs, because it substantially increases such costs No one would urge it as a means of encouraging export trade, because it seriously obstructs export trade. No one would urge it as a means of reducing domestic production costs, because it materially increases such costs. No one would urge it in reduction of living costs, because it boosts living costs. No one would urge it as a means of promoting fair and friendly trade methods and practices because it invites or challenges trade reprisals and retaliations. No one would urge it as an aid to the payment of debts owed to us, with interest, because it seriously obstructs such payments. No one would urge it except those who would increase the prices of their own products. Even the chief beneficiaries are not so enamored of high tariffs as honestly to approve tariff protection for materials they must purchase, and they strangely reject the principle whenever it adds to the cost of their raw materials.

In the face of such pre-war nigh-tariff shibboleths as "protection is panic proof", and "high-tariffs are a guaranty of prosperity"—a guaranty of high wages, high living standards, and steady employment of ooth labour and capital, and a sure cure for agricultural ills—we see the exports of our great surplus-producing agricultural industry at the lowest ebb since 1914, prior to the enactment of the Underwood tariff; we see mining on its back; 6,500,000 laborers—or with their families 20,000,000 — indefinitely out of employment, and 2,000 factories erected abroad, while billions of gold and credit remain idle in this country. The world's trade is doll. 240,000,000,000, less than it would have been under the pre-war rate of increase.

AMERICA'S RESPONSIBILITY GREATEST.

Of course one would not ascribe these disastrous and destructive conditions entirely to our policy of super-protection and its hurtful effects upon industry and foreign trade. It is fair, however, to charge that our high-tariff policy is the greatest single underlying factor. The more unthinking element clings blindly to the notion that, because pre-war high tariffs were not charged with the chief responsibility for panic conditions, such a charge cannot now be logically made. Those who still profess this view typify the blind and dumb leaders who after the war shouted for 100 per cent. "economic nationalism," and who continued thus to shout until within thirty seconds of the breaking of the great panic in October, 1929. This brand of economic thought has been in control of our government and has furnished the nation its leadership since 1920. Is it not high time that the American people cially of their economic policies and leadership?

The Fordney tariff act was intended to be as nearly prohibitive as possible of all imports in the minutes degree competitive. All staple commodities of this class have thus enjoyed a virtual embargo during recent years. Since our people during the post-war period have been bent on luxuries, semi-luxuries, and curious, and have ransacked the earth for them ever since 1920, along with special designs, patterns, styles, and samples which the rich insist upon purchasing, tariff or no tariffs, there is and for some years has been more or less importation of this class of dutiable goods. These, together with imports of sugar, wool, and certain other products not produced here in sufficient quantities, have comprised virtually the only dutiable imports into this country during the past ten years. The Hawley revision, which was an upward revision, piling Pelion on Ossa, embraced items of import comprising more than doll. 917,-664,294, or two-thirds of our total dutiable imports for 1928, aounting to dol. 1,573,000,000. Many of the Hawley-Smoot rates, as in the case of certain cotton and woolen fabrics, were intended to shut out competitive fabrics of special designs, even though the import price of the latter was considerably higher than the home price of our comparable domestic fabrics. Other rates related to agriculture, and in most instances were purely paper rates intended, as in the past, to fool the farmer. Still other rates were intended to stop cracks and crevices in our tariff wall, especially in cases of remote and speculative competition.

The principal Treasury receipts under the Fordney act were, in the order named, from sugar, tobacco, wool and cotton manufactures, unmanufactured wool, silk manufactures, chemicals, pottery, flar and rayon manufactures, glass, and so on. At least 75 per cent of the total duties obtained under the Fordney act averaged more than 55 per cent ad valorem. These amazing tariff heights have been greatly increased by the Hawley-Smoot act. I dare say that for the calendar year 1931 the entire rates of this tariff law will average around 55 per cent—which is almost unbelievable in the present modern age. If, in this wild orgy of constant tariff increases, other nations, bitterly resenting our policy of endeavoring to sell but refusing to buy in return in retaliation or in self-defense age raising their rates to absurd heights, we have our own conduct chiefly to thank.

Our present tariff and much of our commercial policy are based upon the Fordney-McCumber act of 1922 and the Hawley-Smoot revision. Its primary, indeed its only, purpose is to safeguard American producers against competition in the American market. It is true that, for the benefit of exporters, Section 317 was incidentally inserted in the Fordney act, carrying a threat of penal tariff retaliation as the only means of enforcing our newly proclaimed doctrine of "equality of trade" expressed in the unconditional most-favoured-nation clause in our newer commercial treaties. Ours, therefore, is a defensive commercial policy, to which a paradoxical touch is given by the presence in the tariff act of eleven discriminatory provisions which fly in the face of the "equality-of-treatment" doctrine.

The Fordney tariff law and its Hawley revision give our government no authority to negotiate or enter into any sort of reciprocal tariff agreements or arrangements, either general or special, involving tariff concessions or reductions. The policy of both laws is to maintain intact the existing tariff schedules, regardless of the foreign-trade opportunities and advantages that might be derived from the rationalization of our tariffs and reciprocal tariff-concession agreements. Numerous nations during recent years have followed our leadership in the erection of extreme high tariffs, while many others have taken the same steps in retaliation against us, with the result that tariff barriers to-day constitute the outstanding impediments to legitimate and desirable international trade. The major portion of our exports after 1921 were only made possible by our foreign loans of some seventeen billions of dollars, while the world's trade is scarcely more than one-half the amount that its normal growth would have constituted, had not this growth been interrupted by the war and the ensuing commercial policies.

It is astonishing to note that world trade for 1931, adjusted to 1931 prices, will be below the level for 1913, eighteen years ago. The trade of the United States, according to the present rate of decline, will likewise be below the 1913 figures.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.

The people must rid themselves of the high-tariff fallacy that imports displace to a serious or damaging extent domestic production, and understand that the outstanding purpose or intention al trade is a mutually profitable exchange of surplus commodities. Every informed person knows that there is a large range of desirable or necessary commodities the production of which is not economically justifiable, or which are produced in wholly minor quantities compared with home-consumption demands. Can any position be more absurd or suicidal than that of America, with its immense surpluses, demanding the privilege of invading the markets of all nations and selling in competition with their home industries, and at the same time insisting upon the privilege of an embargo tariff at home that will shut out the chief portion of commodities either not competitive at all or not seriously competitive?

Those favouring the present extreme protective policy dismiss foreign trade with the remark that it only amounts to an average of 8 per cent of our total home production. This is scarcely a half-truth, though it has deceived millions of people. How does this claptrap impress the cotton grower, who must export and sell abroad from 50 to 60 per cent of his production? How does it impress our wheat grower who must export 25 per cent of his production; our rye grower who exports 53 per cent; our tobacco grower, who exports 40 per cent; our lard producer, who exports 30 per cent; our producer of petroleum products, who exports 30 to 35 per cent; our automobile manufacturers, who must export 500,000 and more cars; the coal industry, the machinery, leather, furniture, copper, oil, lumber, silk and woolen textiles, medium and coarser cotton textiles, shoes, cement, naval stores, paints, many chemicals, lead, rubber manufactures, electrical machinery, tools, books, and a long list of other great industries which produce surpluses on an increasing scale? Americans saw cotton plunge down to a level of seven cents a pound during the awful war days of 1914, when the foreign markets were cut off. They have more recently seen our cotton slump to a still lower level on account of the collapse of foreign markets. The automobile industry, the wheat, and the vast numbe r of other surplus-producing industries in this country, which prior to the present panic were told that our exports, averaging only 8 to 10 per cent, were of no consequence, now realize to their great sorrow that the slump in our foreign markets has resulted in depression unrivaled in our history.

When hired speakers or other uninformed persons shout to the American people that high tariffs protect the wages and living standards of our more than 30,000,000 wage-earners, they should say of less than 5,000,000 of our wage-arners; and these are only potential tariff beneficiaries for the reasons just stated. Among these high-tariff beneficiaries are not included the tens of millions of wage-earners in the coal, copper, and most other mines, or railroads and steamships, in the building and engineering trades, in telephone and other utility occupations, in the professions, in printing, in most of agriculture, in the automobile industry, and in dozens of other great industries patently deriving no net tariff benefits.

THE HYPOCRITICAL.

Nothing could be more false and misleading than the out-of-date and always hypocritical cry that the products of "ignorant, pauper labour" from other countries would pour into America under a policy of moderate tariffs. Strange, however, to relate, the Fordney act and other high-tariff enactments were secured under the pretense that American agriculture and other industries were being overwhelmed with just such products from abroad, when the truth was that our excess of exports over imports for he four years 1919-22 was dol. 9,600,000,-000. For 1920 our agricultural exports, excluding forest products, exceeded imports by dol. 731,000,-000, whereas imports to-day actually exceed exports. American agriculture as a whole has been fundamentally worse off each year since it was first loaded up heavily with every kind of paper tariff in 1921 and 1922, to say nothing of the new batch of additional rates, chiefly paper rates, later piled on through the Hawley-Smoot act. Through manufacturers in 1929 were able to sell aboad articles of manufacture either in whole or in part in the amount of more than dol. 3,000,000,000, while imports of dutiable finished manufactures only amounted to dol. 595,000,000, the blind forces of reaction continue to cry out for high tariffs "to protect American labour."

In order to restore permanent stable business conditions it is necessary among other things to increase the prices in world markets of primary commodities such as cotton, rubber, wheat, raw silk, tin, copper, etc. To this end and for the many other reasons stated, there should be launched under American leadership a threefold movement, first, gradually to bring down tariff walls here and everywhere to a moderate and competitive level and to restore a healthy international trade in these and other commodities. A permanent world economic conference could accomplish much in developing a spirit of moderate tariffs and a liberal commercial policy it might also in many instances bring about agreements eliminating by mutual consent unfair trade methods and practices which are productive of economic strife.

Secondly, there should be a plan to reduce tariffs by commercial treaties with two or more countries, in return for reciprocal reductions, with the unconditional favoured-nation doctrine made as nearly as possible the basis. This would gradually bring down many taric rates the world over.

In the third place, the American Congress and the legislative bodies of other countries, under our leadership, should according to their own separate and independent judgment proceed at once with the readjustment downward of rates unjustifiably high and even the repeal of others where there is no competition, with a level of moderate or competitive rates and a liberal, fair, and friendly commercial policy as the ultimate objectives.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 26.

M. Sc. Translation Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Bombay Improvements' Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 27.

Bombay Legislative Council by-election: Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency, nomination of candidates.

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting: 13th Day.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Instrumental Music by Miss Lakdawalla, and N. Husni (Egyptian Dance Music).

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION:—A General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.)

MAGHOTSAVA:—In connection with the Maghotsava (Brahma Samaj Anniversary Celebrations) Mr. V. B. Velanker will conduct the Divine Service at 8 a.m. (S. T.) and Mr. Y. Y. Bhandarkar will deliver a lecture at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-day (Monday) the principal day of the Utsava.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP:—The annual general meeting of the Bombay International Fellowship will be held at the Ladies' Bungalow, Church of Scotland Mission, Gowalia Tank Road, to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. Mr. G. N. Joshi will address the Fellowship at the close of the business meeting on "Some Impressions of the Round Table Conference".

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE:—A course of 6 lectures on "The Present Position of the Cotton Industry in India" will be delivered by Prof. M. J. Antia on Mondays at 6 p.m. commencing to-day (Monday). These lectures will be open to the public, but those wishing to attend them must enrol their names in the College office.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY:—The Bombay Historical Society has a new Patron in the person of H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar who has sanctioned Rs. 500/- for the Society's fund.

The same sum has been granted to the Society by the N. M. Wadia Charities.

BACHUBAI DISPENSARY:—At the Bai Bachubai Kanji Kursondas Charitable Dispensary conducted by the Social Service League at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of December was 2130, of which 1229 were women and 901 children. The average daily attendance of patients was 79.

BAND AT JOSEPH BAPTISTA'S GARDEN:—The Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regiment A. F. (I) will play at the Joseph Baptista's Gardens, (Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagaon), to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Monday the 25th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S. S. "Shinnoh Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 26th instant.

ARYAN LITERARY CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, January 24.

A meeting of the Arya Samajists of Delhi, was held in the Chawri Bazar Arya Samaj to consider the desirability of holding an All-India session of the Aryan Literary Conference. It was decided that the Conference be held in Delhi on March 21, 22 and 23.

Educationists are invited to read papers on "Vedas". Fee for the Reception Committee from males and females has been fixed Rs. 5 and 2 respectively. A provisional Reception Committee has been formed with Shri Narain Swami and Swami Anand Bikshu Saraswati as President and Secretary respectively.

Vatican City.—The Pope received Rev. Kenealy, the Archbishop of Simla and discussed with great interest Indian questions. The Pope commended the development work in Simla and gave apostle benediction to the Archbishop and his flock.—Reuter's Special.

The Annual Art Jumble

REVEALS PROMISING BUT UNAPPRECIATED TALENT.

At The Town Hall.

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic.)

The forty-first exhibition arranged by the Bombay Art Society, carries on the traditions of the annual Town Hall 'Tamasha'. The long list of the awards, medals gold, silver and bronze and the lavish sprinkling of "commendable" and "highly commendable" 'chits' is, of course, satisfactory for the time-honoured fraternity of domesticated craftsmen who expect, as a matter of social courtesy the conventional distribution of the chits. If one could forget the list of awards and the chits of recognition one could find in stray corners and at odd angles of height and depth the few exhibits that would console and, occasionally, even encourage the forlorn and bewildered visitor.

THE CONTRAST.

The daring imagination and bold execution manifest this year in some of the landscapes in oils is, for some strange reasons, almost entirely absent in the landscapes in the water-colour section. Compare the workmanship in the landscapes by Capt. D N. Morgan or in those of Mr. A. H. Mackie or again, the atmospheric charm in Captain R. C. Linker's landscapes with the wooly, if not altogether wooden manner in which the bulk of the landscapes have been executed for exhibition. There could be no excuse for such specimens. For, Mr. Trinidade's "Roadside Shop", Mr. Colaco's "Asaf Jah's Dargah, Hyderabad," Syt. Parodkar's "Mama Hajily at Mahalaxmi," "A Street Scene" by G. M. Salegaonkar, "Sunder Narayen Temple" by Syt. G. S. Haldankar and "Village to Village" by Syt. Y. D. Kowali are illustrated of what could be done by self-respecting artists. Mr. Trinidade is, decidedly, entitled to every tribute for the integrity of his art. It is, however, Syts. Parodkar and Salegaonkar who form the unexpected exception to the rule o'-thumb landscapes.

A WELCOME SURPRISE.

Syt. Paradkar's picture entitled "Karna, the true Battler" is, again, one of the welcome surprises in the section assigned to Indian compositions. Syt. Chimulkar has reached the dangerous phase of an efficient craftsman sacrificing vision to easy mannerisms. The contrast is obvious in his pictures entitled "Truth" and "Sculpture". Syt. Chimulkar was not well advised in exhibiting "Truth". A modest but certainly more significant composition is the one named "Forlorn" by Syt. Nageshkar. Mr. Colaco's manner in "Usha And Chitralekha" is indecisive. Otherwise he could easily have attained distinction.

ARTISTIC SINCERITY.

Miss R. D. Petit like Syt. Parodekar contributes a pleasant surprise. Her pictures entitled "Gopi" and "Aurangzeb's Daughter" which are placed at the wrong place, angle and height, are on a modest scale. But they have the unmistakable quality and colour of artistic sincerity and sight. One could in the jumble sweep-stake easily miss them. But one should not.

ENCOURAGING TENDENCIES.

The oils reveal more encouraging tendencies than those observable in the water-colour Section. The "Garden of Apsaras" by Syt. V. A. Mali The "Peasant's Wealth", by Syt. Velankar the "Mumbra Creek" by Mr. Joseph, the "Evening Godavari River" by Syt. Kulkarni, the "Campoli Landscapes" by Miss Rentland, the "Fruit Bazar" and "Simla Market" are some of the noteworthy examples. There are some examples of distinct work the visitor could easily discern in the "Black and White" section.

The photographs are a feature of the exhibition. No one could possibly overlook the work of Syt. Gogawalla, Stanley Sepson, A. F. Fernandes, N. J. Nalwalla, Unwalla Virkar or Miss R. D. Petit. Mr. A. F. Fernandes' unconventional glimpses of beauty could be favourably compared with the equally unconventional and distinct work of Miss R. D. Petit. Syt. Virkar's photographs of the sculptures at Elephanta are of uncommon value and merit.

PROMISING WORK.

The sculptures would have been the usual dull affair except for the work of Syt. Talim and Karmarkar. The final great surprise of the exhibition is the marble carving of Syt. M. R. Vangari entitled "Disgust". Syt. Vangari has a bright future to look forward to.

"DICTATOR" OF GIRGAUM WARD ARRESTED.

Procession Broken Up Near Maharbavdi Police Station.

MILL-WORKERS' FERI DISPERSED: TWO ARRESTED.

Mr. Raghunath Narahar Sapre, the "Dictator" of the Girgaum Ward" along with four others, one of whom was dressed in the robe of a Sadhu and called himself "Deshabhakta Mahatma Gandhi" were arrested by the Gamdevi Police on Sunday morning, at Chowpatty Sea-face, following a flag salutation ceremony.

There was an unusually large crowd on the Sea-face when at about 8 a.m. the "Dictator" of the Ward wih three other volunteers who had the badges of the Hindustani Seva Dal pinned to their shoulders marched from the Charni Road end of Chowpatty towards the meeting place in front of the Wilson College.

ARREST AND AFTER.

The "Dictator" held a big National Flag aloft and recited the usual song "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara," and a crowd which had gathered around the Flag repeated it in a chorus. In the meantime, Inspector Forster accompanied by a police officer and a posse of lathi police drove in a police van to Chowpatty.

A police officer then proceeded to the place where the flag salutation was being held, and arrested Mr. Sapre, the "Dictator" and three other volunteers. The Flag, which Mr. Sapre carried was seized. A middle-aged man who later gave his name to the police as "Deshabhakta Mahatma Gandhi" thrust himself on the police and courted arrest. The police soon marched him man was dressed in the fashion of a 'sadhu,' with a long Khaddar shawl around his shoulders and his behaviour caused considerable merriment.

The names of the three volunteers arrested are:—Ganpat Tukaram Mande, Tukaram Baba Olekar and Vasant Sadashiv Modak.

When the police party left the scene those who had been left behind formed a procession carrying National Flags, and marched towards Girgaum The procession was broken up near the Maharbavdi Police Station and one man was arrested. The police swung the lathis and flourished them in the air in order to disperse the procession which was chiefly composed of schoolboys.

FERI DISPERSED.

At Byculla, a Prabhat Feri marching along the streets singing National Songs was dispersed by the Agripada Police and two persons who led the Feri were arrested. The name of one of them was Waradkar. The Feri consisted of mill-workers.

The total number of arrests on Sunday morning at Chowpatty and Byculla and Maharbavdi was 8.

ARRESTED ON THURSDAY.

Released Unconditionally On Saturday.

Two students of the Wilson College, Messrs. N. J. Dastur and Manecklal Gandhi were arrested by the police on Thursday last and sent to the Byculla House of Correction. On Saturday afternoon they were taken to the Police Chief who informed them that they were released unconditionally.

PANDIT MALAVIYA STILL IN BOMBAY.

Pressing Local Engagements.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who was to leave Bombay for Allahabad on Sunday night again postponed his departure by a day owing to pressing local engagements.

Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar's Concert In Bombay.

WELL APPRECIATED BY AUDIENCE.

A warm reception was accorded to Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar, when she gave a concert at the Brahman Sabha Hall, Shankarwadi, Bombay, on Saturday night. The function was held under the auspices of the Musical Art Society. The hall was crowded. The fact that among the audience were found musicians of note like Master Krishna and other connoisseurs and critics of the art including a number of ladies was an index to the popularity of Mrs. Hirabai as a favourite exponent of Indian music. Her rendering of slow and melodius 'tans' are particularly pleasing.

The programme consisted of a variety of selected songs of popular 'ragas' Mrs. Hirabai received repeated encore when she rendered her favourite song "Radhe Krishna Bole Mukhase" and among other tunes which she ably rendered were 'Malkauns' and 'Bhairavi' and a couple of "Thumries". The programme lasted for five hours with hardly half an hour's recess and the gathering broke up at 2 a.m.

Mrs. Hirabai is giving another concert in the Ripon Theatre Grant Road Corner, on Tuesday night before she leaves for Hyderabad (Deccan).

PROVINCIAL T. U. CONFERENCE.

All Resolutions Passed Without Opposition.

The adjourned session of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference met at the Lal Baug Maidan on Sunday evening.

At the outset Mr. Mahomed Umar Rajab, the president of the Conference, who is the Vice-president of the Bombay Textile Union, remarked that all the 13 Unions had assembled that day to devise means for redressing the grievances of the workers. Formerly there was rivalry among the unions, but fortunately that day all of them had met together leaving aside their petty differences. He made an appeal to all the workers to get them enlisted in their respective unions in order to give them their full support.

In all there were about ten resolutions, which were passed without opposition.

The prominent speakers were Mrs. Ushabai Dange and Messrs. Karnik, Abdul Majid, Parulekar Tawde, Joshi, Vaidya, Phatak and Choudhary.

For carrying on propaganda to bring the workers under one organisation, one of the resolution recommended eight sub-Committees representing the various groups to be formed immediately A general Committee of ten members was formed, comprising of Messrs. Mahomed Umar Rajab Abdul Majid, Chetty, Shahashrabuddhe, Karnik, Parulekar, V. H Joshi, Zulmeram Choudhary and Bakhle.

BAN ON PUBLIC MEETINGS IN BHAVNAGAR?

Sir P. Pattani's 'Advice' At Public Meeting.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, January 23.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, at a recent public meeting at Gandhi Chok advised people not to do any propaganda. He advised not to hold any public meeting; nor to do any propaganda without the previous sanction of the state.

SILVER CRISIS.

Great scarcity of rupee coins is being felt here as well as in neighbouring villages. No trader gives change for currency notes. In the villages the situation is very critical. The currency notes are at a discount from 2 to 5 per cent.

VIRAMGAM CHHAVNI.

Mr. Narsiprasad Bhatt (Nanabhai) and Mr. Gipubhai both of the Dakshina Murti Vidyarthi Bhuwan have gone to Viramgam where the situation of the volunteers is very critical.

PLAGUE IN KARNATAK

BELGAUM, January 23.
(BY MAIL.)

Plague still continues in the four Karnatak districts of Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara.

A sudden rise has occurred in Bijapur District, the figures for last week being 60 attacks and 54 deaths as compared to 40 attacks and 22 deaths in the preceding week. 54 attacks and 33 deaths have occurred in Belgaum district as compared to 95 attacks and 59 deaths in the preceding week. Dharwar district reports 31 attacks and 22 deaths as against 76 attacks and 52 deaths in the previous week. The figures for North Kanara are practically the same as for the preceding week.—A.P.

WHAT SWADESHI ACHIEVED.

HEAVY DECLINE IN COTTON IMPORTS IN BOMBAY PORTS.

The following figures compiled from Customs returns of imports of various kinds of cloth and yarn during the years 1931 1930 and 1929 will show the effect of the trade depression and the Swadeshi Movement.

Cloth	1929	1930	1931
	(In millions of yards.)		
All kinds including canvass and artificial silk	534.8	298.2	204.1
Imports from U. K.	230.8	142.3	60.0
YARN	(In millions of lbs.)		
From all countries	27.0	16.2	18.7
Imports from U. K.	10.3	6.4	4.7

64 PER CENT IN 1931.

Taking the 1929 figures as basis, the decline in cotton cloth imports in 1930 was 48 per cent. and in 1931 it was 64 per cent. As for the share of the United Kingdom the decline was 49 per cent. for 1930 and 78 per cent. for 1931. The decline in yarn for the United Kingdom was 38 per cent. for 1930 and 54 per cent. for 1931.

NAGPUR MINORITIES' MEETING ADJOURNED

17 Men Can Decide Nothing, Says President.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 23.

Mr. Thawre a so-called leader of the Depressed Classes convened a meeting of the minorities in the Victoria Teachical Hall this morning. Seventeen gentlemen from the Anglo-Indian, European, Mussalman, Parsis and the Depressed Classes were present. Mr. S. M. Rahman M.L.C., of Akola presided.

It was explained that the idea was to consider the political situation and formulate the demands of the minority communities.

The President remarked that the 17 men who had assembled there could decide nothing in the name of the minorities of the province. He therefore thought that the meeting should consider only the political situation.

Messrs. Gavai M.L.C. (nominated) and Thawre said that the chief object of the meeting was to condemn the Congress. But their appeal fell flat, and Mr. Nisaralli of the Nagpur Muslim Association and Mr. Abbas Alli its Secretary, refused to be a party to the tactics of having a purdah meeting to damn the Congress.

Mr. Nisaralli moved a resolution deploring the Ordinance regime as being detrimental to the interests of the merchants. At this the convenors of the meeting were at their wits' ends. A Parsi gentleman representing the Parsi Anjuman said that the Association had not considered the political situation and he would not be able to state the view of his Association before the meeting. Mr. Rahman wound up the proceedings and took the sense of the House. The meeting readily agreed to adjourn.

League Matches.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The following are results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

SECOND DIV.—Burnley nil, Charlton one; Leeds two, Notts County two; Swansea three, Barnsley nil; Tottenham four, Manchester United one.

THIRD DIV. (Southern Sec.)—Cardiff two, Southend three; Clapton Orient two, Brighton two; Gillingham two, Thames nil; Luton one, Fulham three; Swindon two, Norwich nil; Torquay two, Mansfield two.

THIRD DIV. (Northern Sec.)—Carlisle four, Rochdale nil; Darlington six, Hartlepools three; Gateshead two, Hull one; Halifax two, Chester one; New Brighton nil, Barrow three; Rotherham one, Tranmere nil; Stockport three, York two; Walsall nil, Lincoln three; Wrexham two, Doncaster one.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Div.)—Aberdeen nil, Motherwell one; Clyde six, Hearts two; Dundee United two, Airdrieonians seven; Falkirk one St. Mirren four; Hamilton one, Celtic nil; Kilmarnock two, Third Lanark one; Leith one, Partick three; Morton one, Cowdenbeath three; Queens Park nil, Dundee one; Rangers six Ayr one.

F. A. Cup Matches.

The following are results of matches played in the fourth round of the Football Association Cup.—

Watford two, Bristol City one; Grimsby two, Birmingham one; Port Vale one, Leicester two; Manchester City six, Brentford one; Huddersfield five, Queens Park Rangers nil; Newcastle one, Southport one; Sheffield Wednesday seven; Bournemouth nil; Bradford four, Northampton two; Bury three Sheffield United one; Arsenal four, Plymouth two; Preston two, Wolverhampton nil; Derby three, Blackburn two; Chesterfield two, Liverpool four; Chelsea three, West Ham one; Portsmouth one, Aston Villa one; Sunderland one, Stoke one.—Reuter's Special.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON CHILD.

Accused Convicted.

In the first Criminal Sessions of this year before Mr. Justice Wadia and Common Jury was put up on Friday last one Vali Mahomed Fateh Mahomed on a charge of rape on a Mahomedan girl aged 8 on the 14th of December. Mr. Sohrab B. Banaji, Barrister-at-Law appeared on behalf of the Crown.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The prosecution story was that girl's father and mother lived in a Chawl at Gun Powder Road on the First Floor. That the accused who is an employee in the G. I. P. Railway, also lived in the same chawl on the 3rd floor. That on the 14th of December both the father and mother of the girl had gone out of their house for Bazar and other household work. They locked the door of the room and left their children playing outside the room. That while they were out, the accused induced the child away to his room on the pretext of giving her some food and sweets, that he took the child into his room on the 3rd floor and there attempted to have sexual intercourse with her. According to the girl the accused committed the act. The mother took the child to the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Parel and got the child examined by the Doctor. The case was committed to the Sessions by the Magistrate after recording evidence.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence was that the girl was in the habit of playing with children of Bhangis and Mahars and Chamars living close by. Accused said that he had lent Rs. 20/- to the girl's father whereupon the girl's father brought a false case against him.

After hearing the evidence the Jury unanimously brought a verdict of guilty against the accused who was convicted and sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment by the Judge.

THREE KHATEDARS RELEASED

Several Let Off On Parole In Borsad.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Jan. 24.

Sjt. Mahendra, a son of Darbar Gopaldas who was arrested from Bochasan a few days ago is released to-day from Sabarmati and is served with a notice prohibiting him from entering the Kaira District, and taking part in the no-tax campaign or civil disobediance movement for a period of one month.

Sjt. Shamalbhai, a Thandar of Bochasan, Sjt. Mangalbhai, a leading Khatedar of the same place, Sjt. Madhavlal, a Thandar of Sunav, and Srt. Mohanlal, a Thandar of Anklav have also been released from Sabarmati on parole.

MORE RELEASES.

Sjt. Ishwarbhai Purshottamdas, Ambalal Babarbhai and Nathabhai Gopalji, three leading Khatedars of Bodal who were arrested yesterday have been released unconditionally the same evening.

Srimati Shantaben, a daughter-in-law of Darbar Gopaldas and Sniti. Shashiben and Narmadaben were sentenced to three months imprisonment on the 22nd instant.

CONTRABAND SALT CONVICTIONS.

Four volunteers who were arrested from Ras for selling contraband salt and unauthorised newssheets have been sentenced to two months R. I. and a fine of Rs. 25/- or one month more in default. Dr. Krishnalal of the same place has been released unconditionally.

Sjt. Partikar who was arrested from Anklav, has been sentenced to three months R. I.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY: JANUARY 25, 1932.

MORE WARNINGS

Thoughtful Britishers cannot think of the present situation in India without recalling disquieting memories of the past or foreseeing equally disquieting dangers ahead. A few days ago a correspondent, writing in the "Manchester Guardian" described the present situation in India as a "disquieting parallel" to the state of Ireland in the days of Parnell. The "parallel" has already impressed millions of Indians. Parnell's demand for his country, compared with that of the next generation, was moderation itself. But England chose to regard him as an extremist and an enemy. Every student of history knows that England sadly blundered and suffered for the blunder but at last partially retrieved the blunder by recognising Ireland ultimately as a Free State after waging hopelessly a repressive policy for years and years. Mr. Bertrand Russel, one of the greatest thinkers of the world, must have recalled these facts the other day, when he publicly denounced the present British policy in India as "incredibly foolish." Referring to the almost inevitable, even if remote, results of such a policy, he said that it was certain that in the long run India would get freedom but that it was humiliating to think that Britain would have to yield to the argument of Force when it would not yield to the argument of Reason.

Is the argument of Reason, or what is often called the Conference method, irrevocably dropped? The summary jailing without a trial or with a "summary" trial of some of the very persons who are most likely to make the Conference method a reality and a success is hardly compatible with the talk of agreement and the paraphernalia of a Round Table Conference. To argue that the R. T. C. committees have been appointed and will soon begin to function and therefore the Conference method still holds the field is only to confess that it is possible to keep up a show without any reality in it. The Committees, whatever else they may be, are not at all representative. They cannot speak for the nation. They speak only for those who appoint them after jailing the accredited leaders of the country. Mr. Wedgwood Benn, writing in a recent issue of the "Daily Herald" and referring to the essentials of the right conference method said: "If the method is to succeed, the corporate sense of the second Conference, the independent life it had begun to feel must be fostered and quickened. Its members, too, should be made missionaries of understanding. If British statemen cannot hope at once to win the confidence of Young India, they should use the help of Indians who might succeed in the task; remembering that if these mediators have to ask much of us, they have to ask still more of those to whom they go." In plain terms this means that successful mediators can be, not the nominees of Government, but national leaders that can persuade the nation, that can deliver the goods. But it is on such leaders that Government have declared war.

"It is easy to begin war" says Mr. Benn almost prophetically, "but hard to end it." Like Mr. Bertrand Russel, Mr. Benn, too, fears the consequences of flouting the argument of Reason. "If Conference is our hope," he says, "we shall find no future Conference more accommodating than the last. Rather the reverse. The present danger is that the spirit of St. James's may be lost and that war mentality may take its place—an important belief on both sides that force is the remedy." Mr. Benn's fear is not altogether unfounded. But so far as the followers of Mahatma Gandhi are concerned, they are wedded to non-violence even in non-co-operation. And past experience has shown that non-violence is as effective as it is ethically unexpectionable. If the intensive Swadeshi movement has begun to affect Britain seriously the movement itself can neither be blamed nor regarded as an argument of force. It is estimated from official figures themselves that Bombay's imports of British cloth from Britain fell from 280 million yards in 1929 to 142 million yards in 1930 and to only 60 million yards in 1931. It is unlikely that Indians will give up in favour of the crude forms of force this peaceful means of promoting their cause. It is a moral, clean and effective method and coercion will not avail against it. But Mr. Benn has reason to warn Britain that "if the safety and well-being of the British Commonweal demand the creation of the new Indian Dominion and if the creation of that Dominion depends upon a growing sense of Indian unity, then indeed it is to Young India that we must look." Evidently Mr. Benn wants Government to do everything possible to win the co-operation of the Congress. But the present Government are doing everything possible to lose that co-operation. Persistence in this policy can only have the result of embittering a whole nation and making any future method of approach towards an amicable solution far more difficult.

ON DANGEROUS GROUND.

The new Republican Government of Spain "means to govern". The drive against the rebels states a message from Madrid continues, evidently with energy and all the organised force a Government can command. Armed police are patrolling the Barcelona streets and the general strike declared in that town by the Syndicalists will fizzle out if Government measures to suppress disorder prove as vigorous as they promise to be. Vigorous action is determined upon by the Madrid Cabinet. The Minister of Interior has submitted to the Chamber a decree authorising the emergency credit of a million sterling to buy armaments, lorries and automobiles and to increase the police 'shock' troops by 2,500 men.

The Spanish Government is very probably right in its expectation that, except in Catalonia, these vigorous measures have the support of the general mass of the population. But it is treading on dangerous ground in its resolve to suppress the Jesuit Order in Spain. History gives abundant proof of the fact that a body of religious workers like the Jesuits attracts greater sympathy when persecuted. To millions of Catholics all over the world this "drive" in Spain not only against the Syndicalists but also against the Jesuits will appear as an act of political vandalism. The Jesuits in Spain are asked, within ten days, to relinquish communal life, they are prohibited from disposal of their property "all of which will be confiscated by the State and used for charitable purposes". The Socialist dictators of Spain are, indeed, in precipitate hurry. The record of Church interference in State matters in Royalist Spain of yesterday may recall oppressive memories but Spanish men and women yearning to mould a new order in their country are on a perilous road in ridding their land, by this summary process, of elements, which, however reactionary their politics, did contribute to Social welfare.

FIRST SIGNS.

The "National" Government of Britain was called into being to take drastic action to save the country from a national emergency. The united labours of turn-coat Labourites, anti-Lloyd-George Liberals and the Tories who had come into power and had managed to occupy all the strategic points in Government policy were to secure Britain from the danger of further financial and economic collapse. The first danger has been tided over by tying the rupee to the pound and doing "poojah" before America. As regards the second British politicians are in a quandary. The disagreement of Cabinet Ministers over the remedies suggested by the Fiscal Committee is likely to cause a split between those who, like Sir Samuel Hoare, express adherence to a plan which he regards as "anomalous and illogical", and dissentients disturbed with the prospect of what full-pledged Protection will ultimately mean to Britain.

SET BACK TO DEMOCRACY.

Europe's Many Dictators.

(By BERNARD HOUGHTON).

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Of the various slogans by which men in tons of thousands were lured to their death during the Great War perhaps none was more shamelessly cynical than that of "Making the world safe for democracy". The survivors of those who then offered their lives for an ideal may well rub their eyes at the spectacle now presented by Europe (democracy, it should be noted, means rule by the people; the opposite to democracy is despotism, dictatorship).

ITALY IN GRIP OF DESPOTISM.

Italy, the country that once gave birth to a Garibaldi and a Mazzini, is now ruled by a dictator, the inventor of a new form of despotism. Poland, once trampled on by the Czar is now a terror to her neighbours, steeped to the lips in militarism, governed by a military dictator. Hungary has lived long years under an equal nightmare, years which have robbed her of all she possessed of intellect, of progress and of freedom. Yugo-Slavia and Rumania are ruled by dictators, under the name of Kings. Latvia and Esthonia are far from free. To crown all, the great German people, though in name possessing a Reichstag, are actually under the dictatorship of Marshal Hindenberg. Even in England the so-called "National" Government marks no small step towards the same goal. For the most part Europe is marching not to democracy but to dictatorship. In none of the three countries which have achieved popular revolution—Russia, Turkey and Spain—did the people receive sympathy from the Allied Powers; on the contrary, the latter waged war against Russia and Turkey to prevent democracy.

THE IRONY.

From Europe let us turn to India, the one time partner of the Allies. At the enactment of the Montagu Constitution, heralded with such a failure of pious hopes, the people were told that they were "being trained for democracy". The ten years that have passed have seen, however, no single step towards national government, rather they have been noteworthy for the wide use of extra-legal executive powers and of a tightened Press censorship, both the extreme antitheses to democracy. Now all pretence at self-government has been cast aside. Burma, Bengal, the United Provinces and the Frontier Provinces are under the open dictatorship of the Viceroy and this, too, at the very time when the British Cabinet is engaged in framing a constitution, alleged, like the former one, to prepare for self-government. Could irony further go?

DICTATORSHIP OF WEALTH.

That the epidemic of dictatorships has extended from Europe to India is due to no political miasma nor malign bacillus. Events in the political sphere spring from material causes, however much they may be clouded by phrases or confused by promises formulated but to deceive. If the politics in the Epropean States governed by dictators be analysed, it will be seen that in each case the latter represent the interests of the wealthier classes, particularly of the capitalists and landlords, against the common people. They are in effect dictatorship of wealth. In ordinary times even under the form of democracy these classes can without difficulty retain the reigns of power by means of the Press, the schools and the Churches (all under their control by buying over the popular leaders and by the hundred and one ways in which money talks.

NEW OFFENSIVE

With the growing revolt of the masses, these measures will no longer, suffice. The landlords and capitalists in order to preserve their rule are compelled to resort to sterner measures, chief amongst which is a dictatorship. The latter, so far from being a sign of a firm government by wealth, actually represents that wealth feels its power shaken to the foundation and is, therefore, guarding itself against the revolution by this new offensive.

RESTIVE "TRUSTEES"

May we not draw a similar inference in India? So long as the dominant British felt their autocratic power secure, they could treat the masses much as a school master might treat little boys. From all governments, from any voice in their own destiny, they were decisively excluded. With the growth of industrialism and the universal urge for freedom, the rulers of India have deemed it expedient to take into a kind of junior partnership a section of the wealthier Indians, first by the Morely and afterwards by the Montague reforms. Now after much confabulation they have deemed the time expedient for a similar measure—a still larger measure, for wealthier Indians must be given a larger crumb of power. However the British will have to bargain with the National movement.

Notes of the Day.

Preliminary Thunders

The exchange of bitter words, the diplomatic equivalents of inelegant abuse, between France and Germany is in full swing. General Bourgeois and M. Eccard made sensational "disclosures" about Germany planning a war and so on. German official quarters have, as was to be expected, promptly described them as 'pure inventions and malicious distortions." The matter of German preparations for war rests there for the time being. But meanwhile the French Premier himself has entered the verbal field. In a much applauded speech in the French Chamber he declaimed against German "dictation" and insinuated that "the same rule of honesty as applies to the relations between men applied to international relations." The point is, where will all this lead to?

Shanghai Also?

The origin of the Sino-Japanese trouble lay, it was said, in the successful assumption by the military junta at Tokyo of the functions of the Cabinet. The latest news constitues a pathetic confirmation of that view. Encouraged by the past, minor officers have decided to take International Law and Diplomatic Conventions in their own individual hands. Five Japanese naval officers, says a Shanghai message, called upon the Editor of a Chinese newspaper and demanded satisfaction regarding certain allegations that they considered objectionable. Otherwise, they would take "suitable measures." Meanwhile, Shanghai also is now virtually at the mercy of the Japanese Navy, and having already taken the measure of the "Great Powers" in regard to their sense of obligation, "the Japanese may attempt to usurp authority in the settlement" itself.

The Contrast.

It was rumoured some days ago that Mr. C. Y. Chintamani was offered a seat on one of the R. T. C. Committees but that he had refused to accept the invitation in view of the repressive policy of Government. According to many people this was a step which the Allahabad Liberal leader intended to take as a form of positive protest. And now it is announced that Mr. Chintamani has agreed to serve on the Committee. The Liberals do not believe in carrying the gesture of protest too far or too long. On the other hand the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce has resolved that in the present circumstances "no useful purpose can be served by their advising Sjt. Purshottamdas Thakurdas to take part in the deliberations of the Consultative Committee of the R. T. Conference." We feel confident that the Bombay business magnate himself appreciates the point of honour involved in the resolution and will refuse to work on the Committee so long at any rate as Mahatma Gandhi, the accredited representative of India, is "detained" at Yerowda indefinitely at Government's pleasure.

"A Different Question".

Would it be too much to urge on our Magistrates that they need not go very much, and unnecessarily, beyond the limits that their duty allows them? On being appealed to by an Advocate, Mr. Dalal, to award a comparatively milder sentence to an accused for breaking the Salt Law, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, remarked: "This deliberate defying of civil law must be put down by strong, firm action. This is nothing but an attempt on the part of the Congress to subvert Government." Now, no one need have any grievance if a Magistrate felt within him the urge to indulge in a footnote discourse to elucidate the law. But "he added that the Congress had an opportunity of co-operating with the Government." This, as was pointed out by Mr. Dalal, is really a "different question." It is, we venture to suggest, a question relating to contemporary political history absolutely outside the jurisdiction of a Magistrate's duty to administer the law. Two opinions can be legally held about the question; and it was, we submit, not even indirectly an issue before the learned Magistrate.

Weekly Swadeshi Bazars.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha deserves to be congratulated on his having organised Weekly Swadeshi Bazars. He announces that they will be held every Saturday and Sunday from 4 to 8 p.m. in the Marwari Vidyalaya Compound. He rightly urges that Swadeshi should be our religion and that it is bound to be the saviour of the country. Its supreme importance is that almost everyone can do his bit in practising and popularising Swadeshi. We would particularly urge school and college boys and girls to help Swadeshi in their spare hours. The movement badly needs ennobling stimulus from the Nation's Youth.

TRIFLES.

(BY "?")

"Gold Being Drained From India.
Villagers Parting With Ornaments
Punjab Has Sent Largest Number of Consignments."
(Press Headlines.)

This is a valuable point for the 14 pointers, Moulvi Shafi Daudi and his Working Committee who are meeting shortly at Lahore. Muslims in the Punjab villages constitute about 70 per cent. of the population and it is for Moulvi Daudis to see that the poor villagers' cheerful and patriotic contribution to the safety of the Pound is recognised in the shape of Separate Electorates for the Muslim rich and the Shafi Daudis.

* * * * *

Some time ago Sir George Schuster shed tears over the export of gold by Messrs. Birla Brothers. He does not do so now. One explanation is that they have dried up.

* * * * *

Apropos of the ban on the public meeting of commercial bodies, — "Repeated assurances have been given to the public by authoritative personages that it is no part of Government policy to prevent legitimate movements and activities." says Mr. Chintamani's "Leader."

"Sez he!" say the "authoritative personages."

* * * * *

According to the "Statesman" of Calcutta, the English "have been taught to keep law and commonsense morality in different compartments of the mind." I entirely agree and—well, I think we had better leave it at that.

* * * * *

"But when nerves are frayed even the wildest canards are apt to be believed."—The same.

Always, of course, excepting the 'fact' that the present regime is very popular with Indians.

RAIL VERSUS CAR.

METHODS OF CONTROLLING COMPETITION.

(By DR. ING. GUTBROD, Secretary of State in the German Ministry of Communications).

All nations in the world who have a close network of railways, whether State or private property, constructed at great expense, have become aware, in the course of the last ten years, that the increasing automobile competition is reducing the railway receipts. In spite of all the enthusiasm felt for the modern motor car which is so mobile and convenient, and, in many cases, apparently so cheap, no country has failed to realize that it is impossible to do without the great railways. It is not only that anxiety is felt as to how the interest on the enormous capital invested in the railways is to be secured if the best-paying customers take to using automobiles, but also a question of not letting things go so far that the railways will be compelled by the decrease of their receipts to increase their tariffs, run fewer trains or even close railway branches and thus deprive industrial and agricultural business of their most important means of transport.

IN AMERICA

In the United States of North America it has so far been possible to adopt the policy of "laisser faire." The great railway companies which are in a strong financial position were able to defend themselves against long-distance competition by competitive tariffs and, under given circumstances, withdraw from the struggle in local traffic.

IN BRITAIN

In Great Britain the railway companies have been empowered to take an active part in road traffic. Many of the railways thereupon obtained a controlling share in the stock of the autobus companies and now control the competition by means of the influence which they thereby exercise. The French railway companies have adopted similar methods.

IN ITALY

In Italy, passenger autobus lines which would compete directly with the railways are not permitted in principle. In the case, however, of the need and suitability of such a line being recognized in agreement with the railway management, the concessionaire has to pay a contribution to the Italian State Railways. A "National Institute or Transport" has been founded for goods traffic, three quarters of the capital being in the hands of the State Railways. The Institute is empowered to grant individual tariff reductions for competitive purposes which, however, need not be made available for public information.

IN SPAIN

In Spain, the development of automobile traffic has not caused any problem to arise. The network of railways is thin, so that they have done right in Spain to develop a splendid network of roads and encourage automobile traffic in the interest of business with all the means at their command.

IN GERMANY

The German Railways which had an income of over 5,000-000,000 reichsmarks in 1929 have since then suffered a steady diminution of receipts. This phenomenon is partly due to the unfavourable economic situation in Germany and partly caused by the international economic crisis. But the Germany Railways Corporation is doubtless right in regarding the competition of automobile traffic, especially in the movements of goods, as one of the essential causes of the drop in receipts. It reckons the falling-off caused by automobile competition at about 450 million marks for the year 1930, more than half being for goods traffic. That is a serious fact. The heavy burden borne by the German Railways owing to the Reparations Tax which amounts to 660 million marks, the Transport Tax which the German Government cannot forego in the present state of the finances of the Central Government and the high pension charges due to the fact that the German Railways, like many other employers, had to provide employment for large numbers of those who took part in the war but of whom they had no permanent need, amounts annually to 1,300,000,000 reichsmarks. This remains substantially unchanged, even when traffic falls off. There is, therefore, a danger of the German Railways being compelled to increase those rates which are not exposed to the competition of the automobile, i.e., the rates for mass goods of low value such as coal, etc., stone, potatoes and the like. Such

(Continued on page 8.)

Mighty Arm Of Ordinance.

CAN BE EXTENDED TO SEAL SHOPS CLOSED FOR HARTAL.

What Dy. Commissioner Told Calcutta Shop-Keepers.

MEN AND WOMEN VOLUNTEERS GET RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

It is understood that the Deputy Commissioner, North Calcutta held a conference this morning of shopkeepers in the locality at which it is stated he was empowered under the Ordinance to seal the shops of the keepers, who had closed their shops in connection with the hartal.

PRINTING PRESSES CLOSE DOWN.

Four printing presses have been closed down under the Ordinance for printing and publishing unauthorised news-sheets and bulletins in connection with the Congress movement.

VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

Twenty volunteers including a number of women, were sentenced to-day to various terms of rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.—A.P.

Ordinance Raj In Bombay Province.

(Continued from page 1.)

meeting held in the Tilak Chawk this night a sergeant put him under arrest.

Mr. Jadhav was arrested and imprisoned during the Martial Law regime but was subsequently released in accordance with the provisions of Gandhi-Irwin agreement.

OTHER ARRESTS.

Messrs. Revansid Nilkantha Chakwate and Dattoo Aba Upalkar were arrested this after noon for taking out a "Madhana Pheri" in contravention of the District Magistrate's order issued under section 7 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1932.

It is understood that a volunteer Mr. Pawar was also arrested this evening.

ELEVENTH DICTATOR JAILED.

The eleventh dictator Mr. Apparao Gunderao Diwanji who was arrested on the 19th inst. was sentenced to-day to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment more.

TWELFTH DICTATOR'S TRIAL POSTPONED.

Swami Balkrishnanad who succeeded Mr. Diwanji as twelfth dictator and was arrested yesterday night in the Tilak Chawk was also placed this afternoon before the City Magistrate. But, as his case remained half-heard it was postponed.

PHERI CONVICTIONS.

The two volunteers Messrs. Kantilal Rawji Shaha and Karamchand Mohandas Gandhi who were arrrested on Tuesday morning for taking out a Prabhat Pheri on that day were put up this noon before Mr. Corrin, Assistant Collector, Sholapur, who sentenced them each to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default to undergo 25 days' rigorous imprisonment more.

Other two volunteers Messrs. Sangappa Bhimanna Patil and Ramchandra Krishnaji Giri were also sentenced on Tuesday afternoon for taking out a Madhana Pheri on the previous day. Each of them got 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.

FOR RECOVERING SON'S FINE

Mr. Laxuman Sidram Devidas was recently sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 for taking out a Prabhat Pheri. But, as Mr. Devidas or nobody on his behalf paid the said fine the police attached goods worth Rs. 25 from his father's cloth shop for recovering the same.

RELEASED ON PAROLE.

Mr. Patil was released on parole this afternoon from Bijapur jail and he arrived here in the evening.

News is available that Mr Shankarrao Satke and Marutirao Bhonsle of Pandharpur who were arrested there for carrying on liquor shop picketing were placed on the 19th inst. before Mr. Fernandez, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Pandharpur, who sentenced them each to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment more.

LEADER ARRESTED AND HOUSE SEARCHED.

News is also available from Pandharpur that Mr. Sadashiwrao Manjul, was arrested there on the 19th inst., and that Police searched his house and attached some books and few photographs.

Mr. Manjul was previously jailed during the last Civil Disobedience movement.

Crop Of Convictions In Poona.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 23.

Sjt. Agashe, the third dictator of the Poona City Congress Committee was arrested yesterday. Sjt. Dada Bhaw Munde, a prominent worker of Shambhajee volunteer corps was arrested on Thursday last.

Sjt. Shanker Yashwant Bodas, the Head of the Vanar Sena was also arrested on the same day.

All the three arrests are made under Section 17 A of the C. L. A. Act.

14 VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

Fourteen persons were arrested at the Ray Market Meeting which was declared unlawful.

Fifteen persons were charged under C. L. A. Act and were tried by the Cantonment Magistrate. They all were convicted except one who apologised and was acquitted.

Fourteen accused were given six months' hard labour. Two boys under fourteen are ordered to be sent to Reformatory School

RELEASED ON PAROLE.

On the afternoon of the 21st instant Messrs. Maganbhai Patel and Mahavirlal Pardesi leaders of the Poona cantonment; Mr. Raghunath Joshi of Junnar, D. S. Godbole of Alibag and Genba Maroti Bhongale of Haveli were brought to the collectors office lock up. They were then taken to the collectors' office at about 1.45. All the accused were released on Parole under certain conditions such as not to address any meeting etc. and to report themselves every day at the police station.

SJT. MAHAVIR PARDESHI.

Sjt. Mahavir who is released on Parole did not report himself at the police station. He addressed a meeting yesterday.

RE-ARRESTED.

It is learnt that Sjt. Hiralal of Saswad who was released recently was re-arrested at Poona and was then taken to Saswa.

FOR SELLING BULLETIN.

Sjt. Bablas of Nawjawan Bharat Sabha Bulletin was arrested under the Press Amendment Act for publishing Bulletin and Sjt. A. N. Rajput for selling Bulletin. They were tried and sentenced to six and four months' R. I. respectively.

Sjt. Gopal Pandurang Khare was placed before the City Magistrate for sticking a bulletin on the Telegraph Post. He was sentenced to 2 months' R. I.

CITY MUNICIPALITY ADJOURNS.

The ordinary meeting of the Poona City Municipality was held yesterday evening in the Town Hall when Rao Bahadur Hanumanth Ram Ramnath, the President presided.

At the outset Sjt. Pashanker moved the adjournment motion which was seconded by Mr. Nalwade. The motion was passed. only one opposing. The House adjourns till Tuesday next when the letter sent by the Collector Poona will be considered. The letter appears in to-day's report.

It is learnt that the New City Municipal Elections will be held on the 27th February. On 28th, the votes will be counted. The last day for sending in the nomination papers is 11th February.

PURANDHARE ARRESTED.

Yesterday night Sjt. Purandhare. Secretary G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union was arrested at his residence.

HOUSE SEARCHES AT SASWAD.

The Khadi Bhandar which was conducted under the supervision of Sjt. Krishna Mahadev Kale was searched on the 21st instant. The Account Books, Board etc. were taken away by the Police. Also the houses of Messrs. Bhausaheb Jhirange, Mahagaonker and Gole the Dictator were then searched. The house of Mr. K. M. Kale was guarded by the police but Mr. Kale was not at home.

TWO ANKOLA LANDHOLDERS JAILED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, January 22.

Messrs. Baburao Kamat and Shivrao Palekar, the popular landholders of Ankola, who were arrested there for disobeying the order to report themselves to the Police under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance, were tried yesterday by the Town Magistrate, who sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 100 each or, in default of payment, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months' more.

The accused did not defend themselves and bore their sentence cheerfully.

Prabhat Pheris are being regularly taken out in Karwar, and there has been so far no interference with them from the authorities.

SECTION 144 PROMULGATED IN MALWAN.

MORE CONVICTIONS IN RATNAGIRI.

RATNAGIRI, Jan. 22.

(By Mail).

The special magistrate of Malwan has promulgated Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting for a period of two months any meeting or procession within the Municipal limits of Malwan.

The Magistrate of Venguria has convicted and sentenced Messrs. Atmaram Sakharam Atre and five others of Shiroda to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each for being members of an unlawful assembly.

Mr. Damodar Hanmant Bhale of Aurangabad has been convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment by Rao Saheb Chawan, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Southern Division, Ratnagiri, under Section 4 of Ordinance 5 of 1932.

Mr. Shivram Chintaman Lele, a teacher in the Sangmeshwar National School, has been released and a notice under Section 4 of Ordinance 2 of 1932 has been served on him not to leave the limits of Sangmeshwar town and abstain from taking part in any political movement.—A.P.

AHMEDNAGAR'S SEVENTH "DICTATOR" JAILED

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 23.

Sjt. V. K. Sadistap, the seventh "Dictator" was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, for addressing a public meeting in defiance of the notice served on him.

"OBJECTIONABLE" RESOLUTIONS.

Poona Munivipality Asked To Cancel Them.

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 23.

Rao Bahadur Hanmanth Ram Ramnath the President has received a letter from the Collector Poona on the 4th inst. The letter demands the concellation of the resolutions passed by the Municipality on the 1st October 1931 and also in future not to bring such subjects before the house.

The resolution passed on the 1st October declared a holiday for the Municipal School on Gandhi's Birthday after the due prayers being said.

The second Resolution condemned the action of touchables in beating the untouchables at Mukhad village in Nasik Dist. when the Procession of untouchables was taken out etc.

The third resolution congratulated Mahatma Gandhi on the eve of his 63rd Birthday and then prayed in the court of Almighty to enhence his life to fight and give success in his struggle for Swuraj.

NATIONAL FLAG ON CORPORATION BUILDINGS.

Ban On Hoisting.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Notices under the Emergency Powers Ordinance have been served on Dr. B. C. Roy, Mayor of Calcutta and Mr. J. C. Mookerjee, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, restraining them from hoisting national Flags on Corporation Buildings.—A.P.

MR. SEN-GUPTA AT DARJEELING?

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

It is understood that Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta who was arrested in Bombay on his arrival from England on January 20 and removed to Yerravada Jail has been transferred to Darjeeling.—A.P.

SIR P. C. MITTER ON LEAVE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

It is understood that Sir P. C. Mitter, Member, Bengal Executive Council is shortly going on leave for about three months and Sir B. B. Ghose will officiate for him. —A.P.

CABINET SPLIT ON TARIFF ROCK.

Sir H. Samuel On The "Righteous Course."

STAEMENT ON ATTITUDE OF DISSENTIENT MINISTERS.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Jan. 23.

"I entertain no doubt as to the righteousness of the course adopted," said Sir Herbert Samuel in a statement to Reuter concerning the attitude of the dissentient Ministers which has led to a split on the tariff issue. He said that he dissented from some of the most important proposals of the Fiscal Committee, and in the memorandum he had put forward an alternative policy. Viscount Snowden, Sir Donald McLean and Sir Archibald Sinclair had also disagreed, though they were in full agreement with their colleagues on the other issues. The only course was to suspend the rule of collective responsibility of Ministers. The remarkable goodwill which had hitherto prevailed in Government had led to the expectation that the procedure might not prove impracticable. While it was true that the plan was anomalous and illogical he expressed the opinion that the last election was open to the same criticisms. Furthermore collective responsibility was etsablished largely as a means of maintaining party discipline in Government founded on party basis, which the present Government was not. The Prime Minister had extended invitation to those in frank opposition to certain measures to remain in the Cabinet without violence to their convictions. Their withdrawal would not prevent the passage of measures.

FLEEING PRISONER HELPS PURSUING POLICE

London Jail Bird Gets Lenient Sentence

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Jan. 22.

There was an unusual incident of prosecuting counsel commending prisoner at West London Police Court to-day when evidence was given as to how a man fleeing from police returned in order to help the officer who was in danger of a serious fall.

The prisoner was found lurking in the school premises and when police was summoned he fled across the roof.

The pursuing constable fell through the roof and saved himself by grabbing beam. The prisoner returned, seized policeman's belt and supported him until help came. He then continued his flight and when he was arrested he was found to have been badly wounded in hand.

Special leniency was shown to the prisoner who had many previous convictions. He was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

British Financial Expert For Greece.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Athens.—It is announced that the Financial Committee of the League of Nations has asked Sir Otto Niemeyer the (British Financial Expert and Director of the Bank of England who has been called in to advise Australia, New Zealand and Brazil on their financial difficulties) to visit Athens in order to study and report upon the monetary, financial and economic situation in Greece. It is stated that this step has been taken at the request of Bank of Greece with the approval of the Greek Government.

Stop This Flight Of Gold.

"A CRIMINAL FOLLY FOR INDIA TO SELLL."

What Sane American Opinion Advises.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

India's well-wishers and men "in the know," holding unprejudiced views, are much perturbed over the news of the continued flight of gold from India to Europe. They are of opinion that it is a criminal folly for India to sell gold, but if it must be sold, it ought, they emphasise, to be replaced by silver, and not depreciated rupees.

Will Indian businessmen bear this in mind?

KARACHI ARRESTS.

"Dictator" and Volunteers In Custody.

KARACHI, Jan. 24.

Twelve persons, including the tenth "Dictator" Smti. Sundari Ben, were arrested this morning at the usual Sunday morning meeting under Congress auspices. Earlier in the morning the National Flag was found hoisted over the City Magistrate's Court. Two Prabhat Feries passing that way stopped and held a flag salutation. The police came later and removed the Flag.—A.P.

ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

KARACHI, Jan. 23.

Swami Krishnanand has been acquitted of the charge of assault brought forward by Mr. Iswarchand, a C.I.D. informer, who complained that he was slapped by the accused on the 11th October when he was on duty near the Congress Office, thrice that day the last time at 9 p.m., when there was no light. The accused challenged the complainant, who, it was stated, ran. It was further alleged that the accused gave chase, caught him, severely reprimanded him and let him go. Mr. W.N. Richardson, the City Magistrate, held the accused not guilty. —A.P.

MORE KARACHI ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS.

KARACHI, Jan. 23.

Three volunteers were sentenced to imprisonment for 6 months each for selling copies of the Congress Bulletin and six for selling contraband salt and awarded varying sentences, from nine stripes to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Two were sent to the Reformatory.

CHARGES FRAMED.

Charges have been framed against Sjt. Narayandas Bechar and three others under the Bombay Salt Act. The accused pleaded not guilty. The case has been adjourned to Monday.

NINE ARRESTED.

Nine persons were arrested in the course of the day including two old women picketers.—A.P.

CITY NOTES

A NATIONAL ECONOMY CAMPAIGN.

BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.

BOMBAY, January 23.

The grave political crisis to-day is part of a graver economic crisis in India which is likely to become more intense on account of the impending crisis in Europe which will almost kill our export trade. We have been spending without due regard to our income both as a nation and as individuals. Our Central Government spends more than Rs. 20 crores this year beyond its income and borrows freely from the currency reserves to bolster up the budget deficits and the various provincial Governments are emulating the example.

INDIVIDUAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

As individuals many of us, I am afraid, have been living beyond our income and making heavy inroads into our savings in previous years in order to meet current expenses. The ease with which we have been paying for our extravance reflects a very serious deterioration in our national outlook. We have been throwing our money away on a scale which is beyond the capacity of even richer nations. India's old adherence to plain living and high thinking has given way to luxurious vanities which are the expression of an attitude of pompous outward show covering up the sordid inside starvation. In this career of madness we are forcing the working classes and peasants into a life where their meagre income is absorbed more and more by the parasites surrounding them.

THE DANGER IN THE OFFING

To the middle and even the richer classes themselves there is a menace in the present economic conditions. No man, be he a wage-earner or a landlord can be sure of the stability and sufficiency of his income, because the economic depression hits the richer through the poor people and the poorer people through the rich ones. In these circumstances it is well that thoughtful people are paying attention to the task of preaching a national economy campaign.

NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN.

This economy should apply not only to individuals but also to the nation at large. We must modify our style of living so that the gravity of the impending crisis may be reduced as far as possible from affecting our country. We must endeavour to become as self-sufficient as possible. With our foreign commitments on such a large scale (we have to pay about Rs. 80 crores every year) and with the present level of prices and the lack of demand for our products, we cannot afford to buy the large volume of goods which we get from other countries.

WRONG DIAGNOSIS.

Discussing the effect of the Indian unwillingness to buy foreign textiles during the last two years a market report says that it has only transferred our custom to Japan and hit the Indian mills. This is not borne out by the figures quoted which show that while imports into Bombay in 1930 were 142 million yards from Britain and 123 million yards from Japan, they were 66 and 119 million yards respectively in 1931. In other words, our imports have decreased from 265 million to 179 million yards. As for Indian mills, the output of all Indian mills in 1929 was 622 million pounds of yarn and, 1860 million yards of cloth. For 1930 the figures were 813 and 2.357 and for 1931, based on figures for the first nine months' (which is quite conservative) they should be 900 and 2,850 million yards. The progress has been quite steady and encouraging from the national viewpoint.

THAT TRADE DEMAND.

A meticulous reader calls attention to the rise in trade demand of Rs 101 lakhs as shown by the Imperial Bank return for the week ending the 15th January. The reply is that this is probably no genuine trade demand. If the loans to banks are shown separately, it will be found that they had been responsible for the increase in figures. The real trade demand is seen in the rates for call money which are as low as 4-1|2 per cent. with some business done at lower rates.

THE EXCHANGE RATE

The exchange rate has gone down as anticipated. To-day business was done at 1-6 1|16 and banks were not very eager even at that rate. The undertone is still weak and if the gold exports hold out next week, there will be more weakness and we shall also see a further decline in the cross rate which has moved down from 3.49 to 3.44.

Mr. Mukundrao Save Jailed.

(From A Correspondent)

BORDI, Jan. 24.

Mr. Mukundrao Save, "Dictator" Gandhi Ashram, Bordi-Gholwad Congress Committee and Thana District Congress Committee was convicted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dahenu Prant at Boisar one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, or in default, to three months' more for defying the order under the Ordinance of 1932 No. 2. He was placed in 'C' Class.

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Re. Agency and other particulars, Please apply

MANAGING DIRECTOR

For A Roof Over Their Heads.

A COMMITTEE OF M.L.A.s.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

The President of the Legislative Assembly has for some time past, had under consideration, the question of allotment of quarters to Assembly members.

The lobby correspondent of the Associated Press understands that the President may shortly consult Party leaders with a view to forming a small House Accommodation Committee of the Assembly under the Chairmanship of the Deputy President which may undertake to allot quarters and look after the convenience of members.

The Committee when formed will make its own rules so that hardship caused to members who bring their families and are left unprovided with quarters may be mitigated and quarters are allotted to suit the general convenience.

It is emphasised in lobby circles that the Assembly Department has done its best to meet the situation created by shortage of quarters and that hereafter the task may be undertaken by a Committee of the House appointed by the President.

PRESIDENTS' CONFERENCE

The lobby correspondent further understands that there will be a fair attendance of Presidents of Provincial Councils for the Presidents' Conference summoned by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola on 5th and 6th February and that with the possible exception of Bengal and Burma, most of the other Presidents will attend the Conference.—A. P.

SHAKAT ALI STARTS FOR INDIA

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

A correspondent sends the following cable under date to-day from Hodeida, Arabia:—

Maulana Shaukat Ali and his son Zahid Ali stayed for three weeks at Yemen as guests of the Imam and left Hodeida by motor via Mokha, Taiz and Lahaf for Aden. They are catching a steamer which reaches Bombay on January 29. The Governor and people received them outside the Capital at Sanaa. The Imam and Princes entertained them at banquets.—A. P.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT MADRAS.

Escape Of Lady Beatrix And Miss Stanley.

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

A serious motor accident occurred this morning opposite the Teachers' College, Saidapet, where a collision took place between a bus and the Government House car. The occupants of the car among whom were Lady Beatrix Stanley and Miss Stanley who were accompanied by Captain Sir Charles Buchanan escaped without any injuries. Lady Beatrix Stanley was badly shaken while Miss Stanley sprained her ankle. The party was proceeding from Government House, Guindy, to St. Georges Cathedral to attend Sunday service. While the car was passing the Teacher's College a bus coming from the opposite direction dashed against the car. The driver of the bus has been taken into police custody.

Miss Stanley was ex-rayed in the General Hospital and it was found that she had sustained no injuries.—A. P.

Lord Reading's Health.

LONDON, Jan 23

Cairo.—The return this afternoon of the doctor who had gone to Luxor to attend on Lord Reading is regarded as a sign that the condition of ex-Viceroy is satisfactory.

A later message from Luxor states that Lord Reading's condition is reported to be unchanged.—Reuter.

A WAY TO HEALTH

Disorganisation of the functions of the Liver means all sorts of troubles for digestion, resulting in Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite, etc.

Gajjar's Liver Solution

sets right all such troubles and shows a way to health and its pleasures.

Ask for Particulars and Pamphlet

Gajjar's Ionic Pharmacy

GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Ten Comets Due To Visit Earth During The Year.

No matter what else the new year may hold, nine, or possibly ten comets have been predicted to return—more comets than ever before. But only one will be visible to the naked eye.

Two of these comets have never been seen since their first discovery, and a third, Temple's Comet, which is associated with the November meteors, has only once been observed since the first record of its appearance more than 500 years ago. This is the only comet which may be visible to the naked eye.

Astronomers are already keeping watch for the first comet of the New Year, which is most likely to be seen between January 2 and 10. It has not been seen since its first appearance in 1918, the other second time comet being due between July 6 and 22.

The appearance of Temple's Comet, said Dr. A. C. D. Crommelin, formerly President of the Royal Astronomical Society, may solve a riddle which has baffled astronomers for more than 60 years.

"The famous, French astronomer, Leverrier," he said, "suggested that the comet, and probably the November meteors, were deflected into their present course in A.D. 126, when they are supposed to have entered the solar system from our outer space and been 'caught' by the plant Uranus.

"Ten men have been working out the motion of the comet from 1366 onwards, according to present knowledge for the British Astronomical Association, but if it is seen this year it will be possible to work right back to A.D. 126 and definitely determine the comet's origin."—"Chicago Tribune."

RAIL VERSUS CAR.

(Continued from page 6).

a proceeding is fatal to German business.

SPECIAL TARIFFS

The policy of self-help at first adopted by the German Railways, who endeavoured to compete with the automobile by means of numerous special tariffs, could not stem the falling-off of receipts but, on the contrary, disturbed the conditions of competition in German business in a way that was undesirable from the point of view of national economics.

GOODS TRAFFIC

It was with regard to goods traffic in particular that the competition between the automobile and the railways was uncontrolled. The price-cutting became very acute owing to the fact that the highly efficient German automobile industry intensified the competition among the automobile owners themselves by constantly putting new types of automobile on the market. Those responsible for maintaining the highways were also hard hit by this excessive traffic on the main roads which only too often consisted of overladen automobiles. These economic disadvantages assumed, in the course of time, greater weight than the objections to encroaching upon open competition and the low freights which it brought in its train.

EMERGENCY ORDINANCE

An emergency ordinance was consequently issued, at the suggestion of the German Minister of Communications which placed the entire automobile traffic on a firm basis. This emergency ordinance lays down that every business undertaker who wishes to convey goods for others on payment by automobile for distances of more than 50 kilometres must obtain a licence. Regular lines operated with omnibuses have already required a licence for the last few years. At the same time automobile undertakings are to be laid down by the German Minister of Communications. The object of this measure is the assimilation of automobile freights with railway freights which, indeed, had already become an obvious necessity for automobile traffic, as the financial situation of Germany had compelled the Government to increase the rates of duty on benzine and benzol and thereby increase the prices of these forms of fuel and, consequently, the working costs of the automobile traffic by about 30 per cent.

At the same time the German Railways Company has been induced by the German Minister of Communications to reduce the comparatively high rates for valuable goods by as much as 23 per cent in some cases, so that in this case also an approximation of the freights to those of the automobile has been reached. The disadvantageous competitive tariffs of the German Railways thereupon became superfluous.

There is hope that, at the same time, the German automobile transport business will succeed in uniting to form a single peak representative organization for the whole of Germany, so that, in the event of differences of opinion between the German Railways and the automobile transport business, the latter may be represented by a body capable of conducting negotiations. For an end will not be put to the competition between the railways and the automobile by the measures described above. There still remains something that must not be underestimated, namely the competition in service to the public. The automobile and the railway train will continue to compete honourably in the matter of increased speed and comfort. The automobile retains in addition complete freedom of action in local traffic up to distances not exceeding 50 kilometres. We must regard the function of the automobile in the future as the movement of goods from house to house and the local despatch and delivery of the goods which the railways carry for longer distances. The motto for the future must be: "Co-operation but not competition. For the benefit of business and the nation's interests." This is a lesson every country must learn.

CAMPAIGN COSTS FORCE MOSLEY TO FOREGO LUXURIES

Sir Oswald's "Action" Suspended

London, Jan. 1.—What it cost Sir Oswald and Lady Cynthia Mosley for their venture into Fascism at the general election was revealed to-day when the news leaked out that they have let both their town and country houses and taken a six-room flat over a garage.

Sir Oswald is also suspending publication to-day of 'Action', the organ of his party. The 'Saturdal Review' agreed to take over 'Action's' subscribers and allow either Mosley, or either of the two remaining members of his party whom he designates, to contribute 26 articles yearly. Mosley also will agree to go on spending money on his party by inserting a stipulated amount of advertising at the usual rates.

Sir Oswald's economies were undertaken despite Lady Cynthia's increased income from the Leiter estate, due to the fall in pound. Their new home near Victoria Station is not fitted with modern conveniences, as it is the custom of fashionable people to adopt such abodes.

They are leaving shortly to study Hitlerism in Germany.—"Chicago Tribune."

DETAILS OF MALL ROAD DACOITY.

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

The motor car has been found abandoned near Shahdara, four miles outside Lahore. Police investigation is proceeding.

GOT A SCENT OF PREPAREDNESS

Further enquiries into Mall Road dacoity show that when Captain Tejasingh received a telephone call on 18th January he passed information to the police who posted a large number of policemen in plain clothes round the shop. The same evening some persons hired a taxi and left the taxi late in the Municipal Gardens. Apparently they saw too many men round Juggatsingh's shop and abandoned their idea to commit dacoity.

A TELEPHONE CALL.

To-day it is understood that the police noted down the number of all persons who rang Captain Tejasingh up to 3-30 in the afternoon, but at 5 p.m. one person rang and informed the Assistant Manager of the shop to watch an Anglo-Indian in connection with the dacoity. The information supplied was passed to the police.—A.P.

WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Jan. 24.

The weather has been dry over the country except for half an inch of rain at Tezpur. The temperature continues above normal in north-east India. The Western disturbance is passing eastwards through Kashmir.

Forecast:—A few light falls of rain or snow may occur in Kashmir.—A.P.

Rugby.—The London Chamber of Commerce state many inquiries from foreign manufacturers about factory sites in England continue to be received and twenty foreign firms have already decided to build here for production of goods for English market affected by recently imposed customs duties.—B.O.W.

SOUND ADVICE: SYMPATHETIC TREATMENT.

There is no disease which Dr. Tandon, a most leading and renowned Physician of Bombay, cannot cure by his natural law of healing human ailments. However virulent, chronic or exhausting may be the nature of the disease, it yields at once to his marvellous skill by the aid of which he has, during his vast and extensive practice of 25 years, actually rescued thousands of people from the very jaws of Death. Years of patient toil, labour and experience have conferred on Dr. Tandon a profound insight and unfailing judgment in handling the most complicated cases given up as incurable, hopeless or surgical. His unique success in such cases has not only inspired unshakable faith in laymen, but has evoked the wonder and admiration of Ruling Chiefs, medical experts and Government officers both European and Indian, who sincerely appreciate his miraculous cures. In cases of utter despair, consult sharp.

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N.B.—For nervous exhaustion, Physical Weakness, Conjugal Happiness and perfect health try Dr. Tandon's unfailing specific Anand Vilas (Regd.) Price Rs. 6|- for 40 days' use. Sole Agents:—ANGRA BROS; Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty, Bombay and Maharajwara, Indore. Stockists:— Premier Medical Store, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. Shri Ram Khanna, General Merchant, Chowk, Allahabad; Jagannathdas Balbhadardas, Chok, Benares.

HULLOW, S. AFRICA!

Phone Service Extended From England.

ANOTHER LINK IN EMPIRE'S HUGE CHAIN.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The opening of telephone service to South Africa from England on February 1, at a charge of two sterling a minut with minimum of six sterling for three minutes marks the completion of another link in the huge chain by which British Post Office is encircling the globe and binding together the Empire.

When India is linked up, which is expected during this year, every part of the Empire will be in direct telephonic communication with this country.

The policy of post office is to place businessman in Great Britain in insuperable position with regard to communications not only with the Empire but with foreign countries and at the present time British subscriber can speak to over ninety-five percent of total telephone subscribers in the world dash record which has not been achieved by any other telephone administration.

TEXT OF RUSSO-FINNISH PACT.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Moscow.—The text of non-aggression pact between Russia and Finland was published here to-day. Both parties guarantee mutual non-violation of the present frontiers and undertake to refrain from attacking each other in any way. They also agree, if one of the contracting parties is attacked by one or several other Powers, the second party will be neutral. Each side is entitled to denounce the pact without notice, if the other side attacks the third Power. The period of duration of the pact is three years, but it will be automatically extended two years longer, unless six months' notice of withdrawal is given by one of the contracting parties.—Reuter.

U. S. NAVAL BUILDING PROGRAMME.

Hoover's Opposition To Congress Proposals.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Washington.—President Hoover's direct opposition to the proposals of the Congress for expenditure of 616 million dollars on the naval building programme is reported by the Republican representative of Illinois who has had a conference with President Hoover on the matter.—Reuter.

Sugar Industry Establishment In British India?

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Sourabaya.—The Central Sugar Syndicate is in favour of severe restriction of production, according to the newspapers which however, deny the report that the committee is considering suspension of the whole industry for twelve month. The newspapers scout the rumour that British India is establishing its own sugar industry, pointing out that much alteration in the method and care of cultivation would first have to be introduced there.—Reuter.

Rugby.—Lord Lytton has been elected President of League Commission of Inquiry to Manchuria. Members leave Europe via America early next month.—B.O.W.

Rugby.—The Ministry of Agriculture have issued an order imposing import duty on tomatoes of two pence a pound between June 1st and July 31st and penny a pound between August 1st and October 31st.—B.O.W.

Rugby.—The Prince of Wales will on Whitmonday unveil a memorial to the missing at Thiepval Somme. French President Doumer will attend the ceremony.—B.O.W.

TUBERCULOSIS

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After long years of careful experiments Prof. Dr. WOLFF EISNER, has finally been able to determine that the poison of Bacteria is capable of bring about deaths in those cases where it is not stopped and held back on its way to the centre of life. A few days ago at the German-Russian Medical Congress held in Konigsberg (Prussia) the learned Professor was able to give a complete account for the utilization of branches of medicine about Tuberculosis that the goal had already been reached.

The treatment which is carried out by external and internal means is called the

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It cures tuberculosis, including all complaints of Catarrhal nature, light and medium cases which move between turban 2 and 3 also second stage of tubercle forming in the lungs and other organs.

By the use of Santuben the grave and general symptoms of Tuberculosis disappear very rapidly. A subjective well feeling sets in, coughing stops appetite and bodily weight increases, temperature falls, night sweats are reduced and finally the Tubercle bacilli in the sputum disappear.

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MAHATMAJI'S ARREST.

Two British Protests

"More Powerful In Prison Than At Liberty."

The following appeared in the Manchester Guardian of January 6:—

To the Editor of the "Manchester Guardian."

Sir,—The Government of India—doubtless with the approval of his Majesty's Government—has struck with a rapidity and a completeness which does credit to its possession of a certain kind of efficiency but which, I am afraid, reveals its lack of political sagacity. Congress, the largest and best organised political party in India, is virtually outlawed.

For what good? It is uselsee and completely unconvincing to give the old answer, "For the sake of law and order." What kind of law and order is it that has to rely on ordinances and extraordinary powers? There is neither law nor any resulting order. Law and order must depend on moral sanctions. Can the Government of India to-day claim the possession of these supports? Will these recent happenings solve India's problem? Will they help to implement the declared policy of his Majesty's Government? Will they help the recent measure of co-operation, attained with such difficulty, to continue? Will they make easier the solution of the many difficult questions which must be settled this year if an All-India Federation is to be achieved?

It is impossible to ask these questions without feeling infinitely sad. It is impossible to answer them without realising that somewhere a tragic blunder has been committed. Without in any way seeking to palliate Mr. Gandhi's woeful mishandling of some aspects of the situation, or to excuse his often muddled and confused letters, it is necessary to realise that on the main issue, on which this last break has taken place—the Mahatma's request to discuss the Bengal Ordinance with the Viceroy—there is a good deal to be said in defence of the Congress leader.

Before Mr. Gandhi left London he discussed this extraordinary piece of extraordinary legislation both with the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India. It was Mr. MacDonald who suggested that Mr. Gandhi should go to Bengal, see the situation for himself, and use all his moral influence with the terrorists. Sir Samuel Hoare assured Mr. Gandhi that there would be no objection to this course of action, and when Mr. Gandhi left London it was generally assumed that he would proceed as quickly as possible on his arrival in India to Calcutta. Does not this proposal necessarily involve some sort of preliminary meeting with Lord Willingdon and some mention at this meeting of the now tabooed word ordinance? For the whole object of Mr. Gandhi's anxiety about Bengal arose from the drastic nature of some of the clauses in the ordinances. Even if Mr. Gandhi worded his request for an audience with the Viceroy clumsily and tactlessly, was he not right in expecting that all approach to the disputed ordinance would not be forbidden? And is not the outside observer entitled to ask what has happened since Mr. Gandhi's departure from London and his arrival in Bombay which prevents Mr. Gandhi, who has disscused the Bengal Ordinance in Downing Street from discussing it in Calcutta?

What of the future? The Government of India will learn, as it learnt a year ago that Mr. Gandhi in prison is a much more dangerous and powerful personage than Mr. Gandhi at liberty. The millions of sentimental believers in Swaraj who were more than half won by the results of the Round Table Conference will be captured once again by the interned Mahatma. That 50 per cent of the Congress organisation which longed for a settlement and was ready to co-operate with the non-Congress strivers after a practical form of responsible Government, will recoil into the arms of the exponents of the left-wing-schools of Indian political thought. No collection of Ordinances in the world will make the majority of Indians think differently. The Moderates, the men who have stood by the Government through thick and thin, who have faced odium and calumny, who have made vast sacrifices of time and money to secure an honourable settlement, are again left in the lurch. They will be asked to continue to work with a Government which will have lost the little popularity it had, and which, in the eyes of most of their countrymen, is not credited with being in earnest about reform. Once more they will have to try to pull the chestnuts out of the fire and start all over again the weary task of bringing both the Government of India and the majority of the peoples of India together on the path of sanity. At the present moment they must be disheartened and disgusted. At the critical moment they have again been ignored, their mediation rejected, and their advice spurned. It is the old story of what happened in India when Edwin Montagu left the India Office.

Will India revert to the barren atmosphere of the Simon Commission days? You may lock up Gandhi, Patel, and Nehru—but can you afford to flaunt men like Sapru, Sastri, and Jayakar? One of your special correspondents, writing to-day, said that the Government of India was fortified with a policy—the policy of the Round Table Conference. Without a quiescent Congress and a co-operating Gandhi—however awkward, difficult, idealistic, and impractical—no one who matters in India will pay any heed to this policy. Whitehall may try and force a certain measure of reform through, and try and form an alignment of minorities to work the doubtful gift, but the edifice will not stand, if, indeed, it ever comes into existence.—yours etc.,

Fred. W. WILSON.
St. Thoma's Mansions,
London, Jan. 4.

To the Editor of the "Manchester Guardian."

Sir,—May I beg the hospitality of your columns for an earnest protest against the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues of the Indian National Congress? Such summary treatment of one whose whole endeavour has been to keep India's movement for freedom within the bounds of a non-violent policy is not only deeply unworthy of the British traditional love of freedom but also deplorably unwise. Mr. Gandhi has been a bulwark of a most powerful kind against the rise of extremist violence in India, but without his personal liberty what can be do to prevent the situation degenerating into bloody strife? Every British resident in India is now placed by the Viceroy's action in an entirely new degree of peril. The adequate protection of such residents in quite impossible to the meagre British forces confronted by two or three hundred million potential foes.

The Viceroy's breach of the spirit of the Round Table Conference will be interpreted in India. As the choice of violence by the British people under the cloak of law and order. I believe this to be definitely contrary to the general feeling of great masses of people in this country. The Bengal ordinances are a flouting of law and order in that they allow of arrest without charge and penalty without trial. If the law itself is lawless what can result the chaos of war?

I write as a Free Churchman who believes that those are slaves most base whose love of freedom is for themselves and not for all the race—to echo Lowell's famous couplet. Can there not be a widely signed petition for the immediate release of India's man of peace?—Yours, etc.

ALBERT D. BELDEN,
President,
London Federation Commonwealth of India League,
Whitefiels Central Mission,
Tottenham Court Road,
London, W. 1, Jan. 4.

Air Mail Service To South Africa

Correspondence for Rhodesia (Northern and Southern), Portuguese East Africa and the Union of South Africa can now be senat by Air from Karachi or from Delhi Jodhpur or Hyderabad (Sind), The approximate gain in time to the correspondence despatched by the air route from Karachi will be:—

	Days.
To Rhodesia (Northern)	14
To Rhodesia (Southern)	8
To Portuguese East Africa	6
To Union of South Africa	11

As the British India Steam Navigation steamer carrying mails for the abovementioned countries leaves Bombay every 'alternate' Wednesday, correspondence posted during the week following the departure of the steamer will secure a further advantage.

The air fee for 'every half' ounce or part thereof will be as follows. This will be in addition to the usual postage for these places.

To	From Karachi.	From Delhi Jodhpur or Hyderabad (Sind.)
	annas.	annas
Northern Rhodesia Southern Rhodesia	12	14.
Portuguese East Africa. Union of South Africa	14	16

The superscription in the case of correspondence for Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa, intended for transmission by Air from Karachi should be "Karachi-Rhodesia" and from Delhi, Jodhpur or Hyderabad "India-Rhodesia" and correspondence for the Union of South Africa should be superscribed "Karachi-South Africa" or "India-South Africa" as the case may be.

HEALTH CONDITION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Decline In Plague Mortality

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency, for the week ended 16th January were as under:—

CHOLERA.

During the week there were in all 38 attacks and 14 deaths due to cholera against 34 and 47 in the previous week. In the districts including Town Circles Nasik reported 23 attacks and 7 deaths against 12-4 in the previous week; Surat 8-3 against 11-10; Belgaum 4-2 against nil; East Khandesh 2-1 against 1-1 and West Khandesh 1-1 against 2-3.

Cholera showed signs of slight increase in Nasik district and of decrease in all the other districts, Sind continuing to be free, during the week.

PLAGUE.

In the Presidency proper there were in all 216 attacks and 153 deaths from plague against 286-179 in the previous week. The returns by districts including Town Circles are as follows:—Belgaum 54 attacks and 33 deaths against 95-59 in the previous week; Dharwar 31-22 against 76-52; Bijapur 60-54 against 48-22; Kanara 10-7 against 8-7; Satara 45-24 against 43-27; Thana 9-3 against 11-5; Kaira 10-5 against 9-3; Surat 4-3 against 3-3 and Ratnagiri 2-2 against 1-1.

SMALL-POX.

The following is the extent of the prevalence of Small-pox in the Presidency by districts including Town Circles during the week:—Sholapur 8 attacks and no death; Kolaba 7-0; Dharwar 4-1; Belgaum 1-0; Thana 2-0; Nasik 3-0; Bijapur 2-0; Karachi 6-2; Hyderabad 4-2; Nawabshah 3-2; Thar Parkar 34-2; Larkana 2-0 and Bombay City 3-0. Total 81 attacks and 9 deaths against 154-14 in the previous week.

INFLUENZA.

Three deaths from Influenza were reported from Bombay City during the week and Mirpurkhas town had 25 attacks.

MALARIA.

Special Medical Officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the Presidency proper visited 197 villages and treated 1,989 persons. Of these 1,294 were treated for malaria. The number of children examined was 1,513 and 323 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

STORES AND PRINTING SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Stores, Stationery and Printing Sub-Committee commenced its sittings at Bombay on 15th instant under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. G.A. Kateson. During the week it has been taking evidence of (i) Mr. Gillespie, representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, (ii) Messrs. Sakhiwala and Mather, representing Tata Sons, Limited, (iii) Dr. Venkatanaranappa, representing the Bhadravati Iron Works, Mysore, (iv) Mr. A.M. Reith, (v) Mr. Stones on behalf of the Bombay Millowners' Association, (vi) Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, H.M. Muzumdar and Mr. Ramalingam, representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay and (vii) Mr. J.A.D. Naoroji, representing Tata Sons, Limited.

The Sub-Committee will resume its work at Delhi sometime in February.

CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS PARTY.

LADY SYKES TO DISTRIBUTE PRIZES.

The Children's Fancy Dress Party that is to take place at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana on February 2nd is being arranged by the District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Lady Sykes will present the prizes (six for girls and six for boys). The children will be divided into three sections as follows:—6 years and under, 7 to 11 and 12 to 15. Cards for the Fancy Dress Competition and tickets can be obtained at the Red Cross Office, Town Hall. Competitors must be ready to parade not later than 4-45 p.m. on the day of the party.

There will be a band, dancing, Cinema and tea. Games are arranged by Aunty Gwen. The proceeds are to be given to the Extra Comfort Fund, which is used to send special comforts to the needy in 46 hospitals. They all need special help at present.

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NO BUSINESS FOR FORWARD DELIVERY IN GOLD.

Silver Market Featureless.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, Jan. 22.

MONEY.

Owing to political disturbances in the City business in most markets was hampered and the volume of transaction was very limited.

In the money market call funds remained in demand at about 6 to 6-1/4 per cent. Treasury bill renewals amounted to Rs. 326.75 lacs while maturities were large at Rs. 712 lacs. The Trade demand as per the Imperial Bank statement shows an increase of Rs. 101.50 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 5½ per cent. and six months 5 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank as of 15th January 1932 shows an increase of Rs. 63.79 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 9.54.49,000 as compared with Rs. 10.50 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 13.10, an increase of 0.83 per cent. over last week. While Loans are down by Rs. 40.10 lacs, cash credits and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 79.87 lacs and by Rs. 26.96 lacs respectively. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 62.10 lacs to Rs. 7.55 crores, while Other deposits have decreased by Rs. 38.59 lacs, to Rs. 61.83 crores. The Bank has borrowed against Inland bills from Government, the total of such borrowing being Rs. 250 lacs. Under assets Government securities show a decline of Rs. 332.43 lacs and Ways and Means advances to Government are increased by Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 3 crores.

On Monday the 19th instant Government of India notified that Rs. 2½ crores have been lent to the Imperial Bank of India against rupee securities. Usually the Imperial Bank borrows from the Paper Currency Department against inland bills. Since, however, the portfolio of eligible bills at present with the bank is insufficient, Government of India decided to advance to the Bank against securities. It may, however, be noted that such loans as the Imperial Bank borrows are in the nature of call loans and the Bank has the option of repaying the same at any time. Apart from that, the total of such emergency borrowing is limited to Rs. 12 crores. Even in pre-war days, the Presidency banks occasionally borrowed funds from Government against similar securities to meet the seasonal requirements of trade. The present loan to the Imperial Bank is made with a view to meet the bank's requirements and should be distinguished from the expansion of currency by Government to meet its own requirements. It cannot be denied that the bill market in India is still restricted and trade bills in the sense in which they are understood in well-known financial centres like London have not been freely available in this country. This seems to be the reason for the change in the nature of securities for advances.

In the gilt-edged market steady conditions obtained during the week, but the volume of business was small. Short-term bonds are in good demand for investment account. 3½ per cent Paper after improving during the week to Rs. 54, closed at Rs. 53-12 and 1945-55 Loan to Rs. 91-14. 5 per cent 1933 and 1935 Loans further gained to Rs. 97-6 and Rs. 90-8 respectively. 1939-44 loan gained about 10 annas to Rs. 79/10. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 are quoted at Rs. 99/12 and 1933-36 loan at Rs. 95/2. 6½ per cent Treasury bonds improved to Rs. 101/2. Bombay Development Loan kept steady and is quoted at Rs. 100/14. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan further advanced from Rs. 59/12 to Rs. 61/4 and 1934-37 loan to Rs. 93/4. 4½ per cent. 1959-60 Loan gained about 12 annas to Rs. 68/12 and 1934 bonds to Rs. 92.

The Paper Currency return of the 15th instant shows an increase of Rs. 348.66 lacs in notes in circulation which now stand at Rs. 181.13 crores. Silver coin further decreased by Rs. 197.68 lacs to Rs. 112.35 crores, and silver bullion by Rs. 11.68 lacs to Rs. 6.97 crores. Gold bullion has increased by Rs. 20.34 lacs to Rs 4.76 crores. Securities in India are up by the large figure of Rs. 437.68 lacs to Rs. 54.53 crores. The item of Inland bills has further increased by Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 2½ crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 68.51 as against 70.92 a week ago.

Combined statement:—

EXCHANGE.

Although sterling exchange rates were unchanged from last week, with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 6-3/32d. and buyers at 1s. 6-5/32d. the volume of turnover was restricted. Towards the close distinctly steadier feeling was manifest as a result of large applications to Government for sterling and the allotment but of 26 per cent. at 1s. 6-3/32d. The tap rate is unchanged at 1s. 6-1/8d. Bills against export of gold as well as merchandise were relatively small. The following are the forward rates:—January 1/6-3/32d., February 1/6-1/16d.; March 1/6-1/32d. and April 1/6d.

The dollar sterling quotation after steadying to Dol 3.49¼ on Monday declined to Dol. 3.45½ and closed at Dol. 3.45¼. French francs after appreciating from 88.93 to 87-9/16 closed at 87-13/16. The Belga and the Italian lira finished at 25.00 and 68.75 respectively.

A communique of the 19th instant states that £1,988,000 sterling were purchased during the week ending 16th instant and the total remittance to the Home Treasury up to that date amounted to £46,805,804, of which £14,047,804 represent sales of sterling.

Another communique of the 20th instant states that on Wednesday the 20th idem tenders for £3,390,000 at 1s. 6-3/32d. were received and allotted approximately 26 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1 million will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 27th January on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

There was practically no business for forward delivery in the gold market although some transactions were made yesterday afternoon to adjust the outstanding contracts. Small lots of ready gold, however, are reported to have changed hands at between Rs. 28-12 and Rs. 29 per tola, but the shipment by this week's mail is likely to be small. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 7 lacs tolas and the daily offtake does not exceed 2000 tolas. The price of soveigns continued almost unchanged at Rs. 18-7 both for ready and delivery 20th February. In London the quotation for gold kept steady, improving from 117s. 11d. to 120s. but closed at 119s. 5d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 29/0 and Rs. 28/11 both for ready and 25th January settlement. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 244,729 in bar and coin. There is no shipment of gold from London this week.

SILVER.

The silver market was featureless with hardly anything doing for forward. The tendency was downward owing to lack of demand for ready, which averages about 25 bars a day and a large supply on hand aggregating 11,000 bars. The price in the local market is about two to three points under the import parity and it is reported that a small amount may be exported from here although the number of such bars as are entitled to drawback of import duty is limited, the major portion of the stock being Indian refined silver. The price of ready declined from Rs. 59-13 to Rs. 57-8. In Shanghai the tael eased from 1s. 11-3/16d. to 1s. 10-7/16d. but closed at 1s. 10-3/4d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 19-5/8d. and 18-15/16d. for ready, and 19-3/4d. and 19-1/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59-13 and Rs. 57-8 for ready and Rs. 60-3 and Rs. 57-12 for 28th January settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 22,856 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £

SHARES.

No business for forward delivery was transacted in the share market during the week under review.

WHEAT CROP REPORT.

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Preliminary Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the season 1931-32:—

On an average of the five years ending 1929-30 the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 7.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures for the ysar under report, i.e. for 1931-32 shown in this forecast relate to the wheat crop sown between October and December 1931.

(Estimates up to 10th Jan. 1932).

Total area so far reported in Presidency proper 1,744 thousand acres in British Districts and 258 thousand acres in Indian States. In Sind 384 thousand and 24 thousand acres respectively. Total 2,410 thousand acres—7.4 and 40.9 per cent. respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date.

Area increased generally 1 Presidency due to abundance of soil moiture at sowing time and suitability of sowing rains but decreased in Sind due to low inundation and absence of sowing rains. Sowing commenced normally by middle October and continued till about end of December.

Condition of crop satisfactory due to sufficiency ofmoisture deposited by rains received prior to sowing and seasonable rains subsequently generally all over the Presidency except in Kaira and where anxiety is felt owing to appearance and spreading of rust especially in the Transition tract. In Sind crop generally doing well and free from disease except in parts of Hyderabad District where slight damage by cricket reported.

Yarn Market Report.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

The Yarn Market has remained closed for a number of days during the week owing to political disturbances and naturally therefore the bulk of business transacted during the week under review has been very restricted. As regards Indian yarns, however, the undertone has been distinctly firm and whilst prices have not advanced materially owing to very restricted deliveries, the feeling for this class of yarns particularly for coarse counts has been quite optimistic. The principal reason is the shortage of Oomra and Bengal Cotton and the consequent difficulty for our Mills to obtain sufficient supply of this cotton for spinning coarse counts. Our Mills therefore have been quoting abnormally high prices for these counts which has naturally induced several dealers and middlemen to make purchases from the market in anticipation of realizing better rates and profit. The political situation however has adversely affected the sales and deliveries of yarns during the week and some of the dealers think it advisable to square up their business and to keep quiet at the moment. Trading therefore is limited and mostly confined to Indian yarns. As regards Foreign yarns business has been considerably reduced owing to adverse public sentiment against dealing in all foreign yarns in general and dealers therefore do not feel inclined to make any fresh purchases of these yarns particularly Manchester yarns so long as the political outlook does not seem to be more hopeful. Reports from consuming districts are also not satisfactory on the whole and in many places the political situation has been so tense that dealers have been hesitating to supply yarns to those markets or to give any credit as they used to give in the past. On the whole the general tendency is uncertain at the close.

ENGLISH YARNS:

Ready rates are going down in the absence of demand due to the political situation. Forward business is practically neglected in this class of yarns.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have remained more or less unchanged with very limited business passing. The undertone is steady.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS:

There has been no change this week in the official quotations of the Syndicate, but owing to the political situation and also due to fear of cheap offerings from Japan combined with large stocks lying in consuming centres particularly Southern Indian markets, demand has considerably fallen off. Reports hav been received from Southern Indian markets that the political situation has very unfavourably affected the sales of Artificial Silk yarns in those districts and it therefore takes time for the old stocks to liquidate. So long therefore there are no chances of improvement in demand. The present prices however are considered very high and it is therefore increasingly difficult for the consumers to stand in competition with the imported Artificial Silk cloth particularly from Japan. Advices from Makers however are for higher prices before long and free sales are more difficult in the present circumstances.

INDIAN YARNS.

Owing to abnormal situation in cotton for coarse counts our Mills find it very difficult to make sales at anything like reasonable prices and dealers have also been buying only small lots just sufficient for their immediate requirements. It is expected however that after the Oomra settlement the situation may be easier and it might enable our Mills to quote reasonable prices suitable to the consumers. Advices from consuming districts go to show that the consumers are not in a position to pay such abnormally high prices for coarse counts as the prices of cloth realized by them are yet comparatively too, poor and it is therefore doubtful whether most of the middlemen who have been holding large stocks of yarns in anticipation of realizing better prices will be able to liquidate their holdings at anything like profit. The political situation is seriously affecting sales and deliveries and in the midst of all these uncertainties it is indeed very difficult to forecast the future course of the market. The tendency is therefore very uncertain at present.

THE CREAM OF SOCIETY.

MYSORE VANISHING CREAM

is a luxury-cream, ideal even for the most delicate skin.

Made by the Makers of the famous Mysore Sandal Soap.

12 As. per golden jar.

Agents:—Ramjanally Ebrahim & Co.,
81, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

FOR QUICK RELIEF FROM CONSTIPATION

Trial packet of 3 Chocolates sent free on receipt of 0-2-0 stamps.

Nothing removes constipation so pleasantly and thoroughly as CASTOPHENE. It works safely, and naturally. It is non-habit forming and non-griping. It tastes only of Chocolates. Children readily take it and ask for more. Small packet of 3, As. 0-2-0. Bot. 25 Re. 1 of all Chemists.

CASTOPHENE REGD. Compound CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES A delicious Chocolate Laxative Pleasant and Effective Containing Phenolphthalein and Castor Oil. CASTOPHENE PDTS. CO. RAYDON, ENGLAND.

Castophene Manufacturing Co., (India) KARACHI & P. O. 4013, BOMBAY.

Bombay Depot:—Messrs. PARAGON PRODUCTS Co., Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and thousands of certificates from Maharajahs, Rajahs and notables. For casting one Horoscope Rs. 2. Personal Consultation on one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs. 30. Annual Life-reading monthly Rs. 5; weekly Rs. 10. Three questions about futurity Rs. 1. Each extra question As. 8. (Horoscope, date and time of birth or writing time required). Write to or call at:—

Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, 4, Adams Road, Tyagampet, MADRAS.

PAUTAUBERGE'S SOLUTION WITH CHLORO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME & CREOSOTE FOR COUGHS-COLDS AND CONSUMPTION

Agt: FRENCH MEDICAL DEPOT, Post Box. 656. BOMBAY.

KATOL

DESTROYS ALL PESTS

Bugs, fleas, ants, cockroaches, silver-fish etc. KATOL powder removes fleas from dogs and other pets immediately.

KATOL Coils and Sticks are DEATH to Mosquitoes and Flies, the germ carriers. Use them and save yourself from MALARIA; Katol Powder.....As. 6 per tin. Katol Coils or Sticks.....As. 12 per box.

Sole Agents:—A. H. NASER & CO

Princess St., BOMBAY No. 2.

Obtainable at all Chemists, Druggists and Provision dealers.

AVANTI

Antiseptic Dental Cream

A highly concentrated dentifrice having remarkable cleaning and stimulating properties. It removes film and tartar, polishes the teeth and strengthens the gums.

Free from Acid, Alkali & Irritants.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS Ld.
Calcutta

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY: Princess Street, Bombay 2.
NATIONAL DRUG AGENCY, Ahmedabad.
KING & Co, Hyderabad (Deccan).
POONA DEPOT:—KONKAR BROS. & Co., Poona City.

For the Finest Darjeeling & Assam Teas
Darjeeling Tea Co.,
99-1, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

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MUST BE WELL EXECUTED!

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Everything in HOMOEOPATHY available in moderate rate. MOTHER TINCTURES and TRITURATION are specialities. FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Gujrati and English at Rs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7-8 and 10-8 respectively. "CHOLERA" in Bengali, Hindi and English at Rs. 2, Re. 1-4 and As. 8.

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HYDROCELE

Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia etc. Only application removes pain at once and soreness, etc. and wonderful cure. This is indeed your last hope. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ P. SASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account

Prepared, Audited Books of Firms Undertaken.

B. T. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
193-197, Hamam Street, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22397.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 23.

Sirsa, Samuel, Rangoon.
Ormora, Cleeve, Calcutta.
Vasna, Hulls, Busrah.
Vita, Beytangh, Karachi.
Favorite, Goodshelm, Aden.
Jalavihar, Park, Basseln.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23.

Tacoma, Ashwin, Batoum.
Durenda, Blencowe, Dunkirk.
Ranee Palmer, Calcutta.
Ormara, Cleeve, Karachi.

LOADING.

Jan. 23.

Sturmfels for Hamburg &c.
Jalavihar for Rangoon via Tuticorin.
Chakla for Calcutta.
Kohistan for Hamburg etc.

S. S. Sirsa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Sirsa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S. S. Ormara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ormara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N coy's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Favorite:— The Scindia Steam Navigation Co's steamer Favorite arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden in ballast.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia Steam Navigation Co's steamer Jalavihar arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein with 6 saloon passengers and general cargo.

S S Vita:—The B I S N, Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ormara:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Ormara sailed on Saturday from Bombay for Karachi via Cutch-Mandvi, with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Jan. 23.

1 Olivebank 3153, Marmagoa, 26-1, F F Campbell & Co.
2 Ranpura 9331 London 6-2, M M. and Co.
3 Nippon 2521; Antwerp . 25-1, L Edwards Ltd.
4 Tarantia, 3098, Glasgow, 25-1, G. Trading Co.
5 Hatipara, 4893, Kathiawar Ports 26-1, M M & Co.
7 Teneriffa 3498, Karachi, N F L Edwards Ltd.
9 Sturnifels 3834, Karachi 26-1, L Edwards, Ltd.
15 Aquileia, 4086, Genoa, 26-1, L T M F.
16 Karanja, 4646, Durban 27-1 M M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

5 Miho Maru 3305, Kobe, 5|2, N Y Kaisha.
6 Hankow Maru, 2524, Kobe, 25-1 6|1, O. S. Kaisha.
8 Shinnoh Maru, 3582, Kobe, 26-1 O S Kaisha.
10-11 Jalavihar 3381, Rangoon 27-1, Scindia S N Co.
14 Havre Maru 3540, Kobe, 30|1 O S Kaisha
15 Oostcappelle 348, M'coast 26-1, Merchant S N Co.
16 Laxmi, NF, 24-1, National Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

F Favorit, 1632, Rangoon, 26-1, Scindia S N Co.
G Janaki M'Coast, 23|1, Malbar Steamship Co.
H Lalita 302, Karachi 22-1, Malabar Steamship Co.
M. Sarasvati 443, NF; NF; B T N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Mooltan, 29|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Warfield, 30|1, M. M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Britania, 27-1 G T Co.
City of Leicester 28-1 K N Co.
Clan Matheson, 31-1 J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Murlenfels 27-1 L Edward Ltd.
Sturnfels, 17|1, L. Edwards, Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.
Himalaya 25-1 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK
Olivebank, 21-1, F F Campbell Co
City of Christania, 26|1, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Lyon, 14|2, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Havre, 26|2, F.F. Campbell Co.
City of Delhart, 4|2, F. F. Campbell Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Mirzapore, 26-1, P & O S N Co.
Nagg Maru, 14-1, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-1, N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 19|1, O. S. Kaisha.
Kaisha.
Rawalpindi, 15|1, P and O. S. Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 19|1, N. Y. O. S. Kaisha.

FROM BRINDISI.
Comorin, 29|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla, 30|1 M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Ranpura 23-1 P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 6-2, P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Olivbank N F, F F Campbell

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Tarantia 25-1, G T Co.

FOR GENOA.
Aquileia, 26|1, M. Italiana.

FOR HAMBURG.
Nippon 23|1, L Edwards Ltd.
Teneriffa 26|1, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR KOBE.
Hankow Maru 25|1, N Y Kaisha.
Shimo Maru 23|1, O S Kaisha.
Miho Maru 5|2, N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH
Bankura 27-1 M M and Co.
Vasna 30|1, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Favorit N F, L S N Co.
Nurjehan N F T M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Nirvana N F, M M and Co.
Orna N F M M and Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Sturnfels N F L Edwards Ltd.
Hatipara N F M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.
Fager. NF, F F Campbell & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou, NF, T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karanjia, 27|1, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Ranpura P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Olivebank F F Campbell Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Tarantia, G. T. Co.

FOR GENOA.
Acquileia, M Italiana.

FOR HAMBURG.
Teneriffa N F L Edward Ltd.
Nippon N F, L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Hankow Maru N Y Kaisha.
Shimoh Maru, O S Kaisha.
Miho Maru, N Y Kaisha

FROM BUSRAH.
Bankura M M and Co.
Vasna M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Favorit S S N Co.
Nurjehan M T & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Nirvana M M and Co.
Orna M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karanjia, M M & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou, T M Co.

FOR BANGKOK.
Fager, F F Campbell & Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Sturnfels, L Edwards Ltd.
Hatipara, M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Bahaduri, 22-1-32.
Laxmi, 22-1-32.
S S Janaki, 22-1-32.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

S S Ranpura for London.—362610 Rs. bar gold Ralli Bros.; 232254 Rs. bar gold, Ralli Bros.; 321511 Rs. bar gold, National Bank of India; 998375 Rs. bar gold Eastern Bank Ltd.; 480602 Rs. bar gold, Ralli Bros; 265072 Rs. bar gold, S P Shroff; 1305283 Rs. bar gold, P. and O. Banking Corporation; 242123 Rs. bar gold, Charterd Bank of India, A. and China; 93960 Rs. bar gold, A Shroff; 190356 Rs. bar gold Ralli Bros.

S S Kohistan for London.—720 bags groundnut cakes, Ishwardas & Co.

For Dunkirk.—220 bales cotton seed, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Strumfels for Antwerp.—780 bags groundnut cakes, C Gordhandas & Co.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool.—175 bales cotton thread waste M Mafatlal & Co.; 14 beles wool raw, Cox and Kings Ltd.; 19 bales wool raw, G Sobhagmal.

For Glasgow.—1358 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

For Manchester.—125 bales cotton thread waste, Volkart Bros.

S S Teneriffa for Rotterdam.—780 bags groundnut oil cakes, C. Gordhandas & Co.; 5000 bags jowari, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Antwerp.—4000 bags ground cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 224 bags groundnut, T S Thadani & Sons; 900 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—134 bags turmeric N Moolji & Co.; 1358 bags groundnut cakes, Ralli Bros.

For Nippon C... acJ shrdm 967 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Aquilela for Genoa.—244 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Haure Maru for Kobe.—650 ton iron scrap, Fatz & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 93 bales cotton raw, M Malani; 300 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

S S Hankow Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw, Katak & Co.

From Bangkok.—40000 silver coins rupees, S A Hassanally.

S S Miho Maru for Shanghai.—1 000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 83 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Nurjehan, Agents, T M & Co., from Calcutta.—315 bales jute twine; 1105 bales gunnies, 5055 tons coal; 1220 bales H cloth; 40 bales B. twills.

S S Khosrou, Agents, T M & Co., from Jeddah.—10 cases specie.

From Aden.—50 bundles alkali; 33 cases glassware, 17 glass cylinders.

S S Olivebank, Agents, F F Campbell & Co., from New York.—25 cases lesterim; 274 cases auto parts; 37 cases paper; 48 cases soap; 60 cases wheat flakes; 40 cases preserves; 60 cases medi; cine; 30 cases wood pulp; 40 cases syrup; 35 cases cells; 136 cases elect-motors; 45 cases machinery; 34 cases emery; 29 cases o'stores; 80 cases chrome scrap; 65 cases cotton remnant; 183 cases cotton fients; 173 cases motor cars; 98 cases enamel; 29 cases batteries 337 cases tyres; 1532 bags asphalt, 192 bales old clothing 501 drums lub. oil; 121 drums lub. grease; 105 drums Q. oats; 80 kgs. soda ash; 9245 bales American cotton.

From Port Said.—25 cases sardines.

From Karachi.—32 cases elect. motor; 50 cases Q. oats.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 23

March	6.63
May	6.78
July	6.95
October	7.19
December	7.36

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 23

January	6.56
March	6.63
Middling Spot	6.57

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 23

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 5,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain 10,000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent 2,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.

January 1932	5.20	5.21
February 1932		5.18
March 1932	5.16	5.16
April 1932		5.15
May 1932	5.13	5.14
June 1932		5.14
July 1932	5.13	5.14
August 1932		5.15
September 1932		5.15
October	5.15	5.16
November 1932		5.18
December 1932		5.21
January 1933		5.22
Middling Spot		5.50

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 23

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.37
Fine (Good Staple)	5.49
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.61
OOMRA—	
Good	5.09
Fully Good	5.19
Fine	5.34
BENGAL—	
Good	4.84
Fully Good	4.94
Fine	5.04
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	4.94
Fine	5.04
Superfine	5.14

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.

January	6.96
March	7.12
May	7.30
July	7.47
October	7.72
November	7.78
December	7.81
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	7.35

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 23

Silver—India a small seller. Small business. Market is quiet.
Spot 19 7/16
Forward 19 5/8

GOLD

London, Jan. 23

Bar Gold Fine per oz £6-0-7

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 23

Bank Bills 3 months 5 1/2 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 3/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 7/8 per cent

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 23

Rozario Santa Fe per lb cargoes Jan/Feb sellers 24/6
Barletta Russo per lb cargoes—Jan/Feb sellers 25/6
Wheat South Australian parcels, Jan/Feb sellers 26/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels—May/June nominal 32/6

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 23

T T London on Berlin 14.53 1/2
T T London on Amsterdam 8.52
T T London on Brussels 24.59
T T London on Madrid 41.25
T T London o nMilan 68.43
T T London on Berne 17.61
T T London on Paris 87.12
T T London on Prague 116.00
T T London on New York (closing Rate) 3.43 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 23.

Chartered Bank of India A & China £12 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £100 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation £6
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 3/8
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent £75 1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £39
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £47
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £55
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £75
Consols 2½ per cent £55 1/4
War Loan 5 per cent £98 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 3/4

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 23.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 2
C & F Calcutta
Jan/Mar per cwt 8/10 1/2
C & F Bombay
Jan/Mar per cwt nominal 8/11
C & F Karachi
Jan/Mar per cwt nominal 8/11

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 23

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—Spot 7 1/8

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Jan. 23.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton—No offers
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton—Jan/Feb sellers £13-0-0
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Continent) Jan/Feb £13-0-0

LINSEED

London, Jan. 23.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—Jan/Feb sellers £11-10-0
Linseed La Plata c i f Hull ton—Jan/Feb sellers £8-17-6
Linseed Bombay London ton—Mar/April £8-16-9

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 23.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—Mar/April sellers 15/1 1/2
Linseed Oil naked London:—May/Aug sellers 16/1 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Jan. 23

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb—
Spot 3

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 23.

Demand Bills 3.43.02

BRITISH GENERAL'S SUGGESTION.

"Deport Gandhi To Andamans."

The "Daily Mail" publishes the following in mail week:—

The firm action of the Government of India against Gandhi and his adherents is whole-heartedly approved by those best qualified to judge and assess the effect upon the Indian people.

A famous soldier of high rank with long and intimate knowledge of India said: "The Government has done the right thing in arresting Gandhi, and I would like to see him deported to the Andaman Islands (in the Bay of Bengal). When he is locked up in an Indian prison his followers seem able to communicate with him no matter what precautions are taken.

"If he is sent to the Andamans or Burma they could not get at him so easily and his power and authority, whatever it may be, would be broken."

"EXPERTS" ALL.

Other views include:

Sir Mark Hunter formerly Director of Public Instruction, Burma:

The Government has done the only possible thing in arresting Gandhi. This time there should be no weakness; he should be either brought to trial or deported. The Government has plenty of power to do this.

I do not know that a long and costly trial is necessary. Gandhi has convicted himself; he stands as a breaker of the laws. He has now been arrested three times and after his release on previous occasions his conduct was worse than before.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir George MacMunn, Quartermaster-General in India in 1920-24: It was the right thing to arrest Gandhi. It will rally to our side millions of Indian people who know and appreciate what England has been doing for India but who have been intimidated for years by threats of murder by the followers of Gandhi and Congress. This sign that the Government intends to govern will hearten all our friends in India. I should like to see Gandhi deported to the Andamans.

SYDENHAM'S "LAST CHANCE".

Lord Sydenham said:—

The arrest of Gandhi for the third time was made inevitable by the insolent ultimatum which he sent to the Viceroy. He made an open declaration of war in Rome and followed it up on arrival at Bombay. There was no alternative except to put a stop to the activities of a revolutionary organisation, directed to destroy British authority, that has already led to shocking crimes and heavy loss of life.

The arrest of the Vallabhbhai Patel, the president of the Indian Congress, will have to be followed by that of other and more dangerous leaders who should be deported from India.

Happily it is still possible to save India from Red anarchy, but the chance may not recur.

BAN ON BUSINESS ASSOCIATION'S MEETING.

Liberal Journal Recalls "Repeated Assurances"

What is the conclusion to be drawn from the prohibition in Bombay city of the public meeting convened by a large number—about thirty we read—of business associations? Their fault was that it was going to be a meeting of protest against and not of approbation of Government measures. It is not part of the information supplied from Bombay that any of the organizations concerned was affiliated to the Congress. The draft resolutions did not embody an expression of approval of the disobedience campaign. They were an appeal to the Government to change their policy and an appeal to the people to support home industry. Which of these appeals is unlawful under any of the Ordinances? Under even the Ordinances? Repeated assurances have been given to the public by authoritative personages that it is no part of Government policy to prevent legitimate movements and activities. In what sense was the prohibited public meeting illegitimate or unlawful?—"Leader."

REBEL CRIME IN BURMA

RANGOON, Jan. 23.

Reports from Zigon sub-division in Prome District show that rebel gangs looted four villages and took away a number of guns and several rounds of ammunition. The District authorities took prompt measures, and several suspects have been arrested and guns recovered.—A.P.

SITUATION IN PRESIDENCY

Official Version.

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

The Director of Information, Bombay, has issued the following statement to-day:—

"The situation in the Presidency continues generally to be quiet.

In Kaira District, the Vallabh Vidyapith at Bochasan has been attached. This institution purported to be a school for the education of the Dharalas, a backward class. The documents and books seized show the kind of education that was imparted. They included exercise books dealing with civil disobedience, Congress organisation, etc., proscribed books and songs, specimen examination papers on such matters as the breaking of the Salt Act, a diary of one of the inmates reporting the work he was doing for Congress in the taluka, various Communist publications etc. Several other institutions of the same kind have been attached in other parts of the District. Land revenue collections have been satisfactory, amounting to 7½ laghs, equivalent to one-third of the year's demand.

IN AHMEDABAD & SURAT.

In Ahmedabad a police chowky temporarily unoccupied was broken open and its contents destroyed. All the mills were closed as the result of the arrest and conviction of the Secretaries of the Labour Union for promoting Congress activities.

In Surat several of those released under Section 4 of Ordinance 11 have been rearrested for breach of the orders served on them and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. The fines have been at once recovered. There have been no processions or meetings for several days.

In Poona District some youths from Poona who were preaching Civil Disobedience have been arrested. A number of toddy trees have been cut down in Parasgod in Belgaum District and a few unauthorised news sheets have appeared. There is no picketing of any kind in Belgaum itself.

"SIND IS NORMAL."

The situation in Sind is normal. The Municipality at Mirpur Khas have resolved to remove the Congress flag from their offices.

In Bombay City "volunteers" continue to picket the Mint. Practically all of them are people from Madras or the United Provinces and their quality may be guarded from the fact that one of them on arrival was found to be drunk.—A.P.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN KAHHMIR.

Magistrates Police In Conclave.

SRINAGAR, Jan. 24.

Muslims are reported to have defied the Ordinance in Sopor last Friday. The District Magistrate, the Additional District Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector General of Police proceeded to the spot and arrested and sentenced four persons to various terms of imprisonment and fine. The fifth is absconding. The town observed a hartal on Friday.

It is understood that the situation at Srinagar is grave and arrests are imminent in connection with defiance of regulations by Muslims. The Magistrate and the police are holding a conference at the District Magistrate's Residence.—A. P.

A Richly Perfumed Hair Dressing and Hair Preserver of unsurpassed quality.

Compare it with its best IMPORTED equivalents and you will never need them any more. When buying your Brilliantine, see that you obtain the 'RAJA' Brand and refuse other substitute.

Sole Agents :—

THE
Eastern Mercantile Co.,
Post Box No. 303. Bombay 2.

KILLINSECT
AN EXCELLENT DEODORISER

Remember your food is clean, health is safe, clothes are moth proof, when flies, mosquitoes, ants and other insect pests are prevented from sharing your home. Kill them by spraying "KILLINSECT" —a powerful insecticide of agreeable odour.

20 oz. Bottles Re. 1-4-0
1 Gallon tin Rs. 7-0-0

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BOMBAY, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1932.

JUPITER GENERAL
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J12

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ORDINANCE RAJ.

ARRESTS IN GUJERAT.

Drs. K. V. Hora & Khandubhai Desai In Custody

ALSO POLICE PATEL OF KARADI.

SURAT, Jan. 23.

Dr. Karsukh V. Hora and his brother Mr. Satyasukh V. Hora, LL.B., local pleader, were arrested this evening under the Emergency Ordinance Section 3.

According to information, received from Pardi Taluka of Surat District, the land revenue of Rs. 53,000 has been collected, the amount representing 2/3rds of the total due in that Taluka.

The police arrested Sjt. Naranji Dahyabhai Desai, yesterday, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. He will be placed before the Bulsar Magistrate.

BULSAR "DICTATOR" JAILED.

Sjt. Nathubhai Gubabbhai Desai, the first "Dictator" of Bulsar, has been awarded 2 years' imprisonment for disobeying the order asking him to report himself daily to the police.

Three more persons were also convicted and sentenced to six months each. Three women were re-arrested yesterday at Karadi, Jalalpore Taluka. Mr. Chhotalal, Headmaster of Dandi School and his father, who is now a pensioner, have been arrested.

POLICE PATEL ARRESTED.

The Police Patel (Dajibhai Parag) of Karadi village, is said to have been arrested while he was returning from Jalalpore headquarters where he had gone to inform the authorities about the return of one Parsi Congress worker known as Darbari Sadhu who had been released on parole from the Surat Sub-Jail recently. On receipt of the news of the Police Patel's arrest, Mr. Jewell, Deputy Collector of Southern Division, Surat Distt. hastened to Jalalpore. It is further reported that the Patel's house has been searched and he has been taken to Jalalpore thana.

DR. KHANDUBHAI DESAI ARRESTED.

The latest information from Jalalpore states that Dr. Khandubhai Bhimbhai Desai was arrested to-day at Navsari town, in Baroda territory by the Jalalpore police and he was removed to the Jalalpore Thana.—A.P.

SALT SATYAGRAHA AT BORSAD

Several Convictions

(From A Correspondent).

BORSAD, Jan. 22.

On the 21st instant police pickets were posted at the two chief entrances of Sunav and the Revenue officers interrogated several peasants. Nothing important however transpired at Sunav.

The party started off to Forda the same evening and after detaining for about an hour a number of peasants at several entrances to the village marched them off to the Chaura. Bundles of harvest or grass that they were bringing on their heads were seized and the peasants allowed to go. Three persons paid their revenue dues at Porda.

Seven buffaloes were attached at Amod.

CONTRABAND SALT.

Five persons were arrested at Ras for selling contraband salt and unauthorised news-sheets.

Dr. Krishnalal of the same place was arrested for defying the salt law by openly purchasing contraband salt. Many more persons came out to defy the salt-law but they were not arrested.

MORE CONVICTIONS.

The following persons are sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or one month more in default:

1. Smt. Maniben. 2. Laxmiben, 3. Kashiben, 4. Gordhanbhai Girdharbhai, 5. Sjt. Chhaganbhai Desaibhai, 6. Mukutsingh Rangitsingh.

Mr. Jayshanker Girjashankar Joshi got three months' R.I. and Mr. Nandram Revashankar three months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 25 or one month more in default.

Picketing of the liquor shop at Porda has begun since the 20th instant.

Mr. Ambalal Babarbhai, Mr. Ishwarbhai Purshottam and Mr. Nathabhai Gopalbhai the three leaders of Bodal are also arrested.

SWADESHI IN KATHIAWAR.

Bardai Brahmins' Decision.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 21.

The Bardai Brahmins met in a Conference at Porbandar and passed a number of useful resolutions to improve their status. The most important of them aimed at the removal of illiteracy from them, prohibition of purchase money of the bride, opening of a boarding school for their children and the complete use of Swadeshi in all their social functions.

Preparations are being made at Jamnagar to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of Maharaja Jamsaheb in the first week of next March. It is rumoured that every State subject is expected to contribute his quota towards the celebrations.

THOSE NINE DEPORTEES.

It is understood on reliable authority that since the release of about forty Satyagrahis, the temporary lock-ups of Vrajpur, Kuda and Charadwa have been closed and the remaining Satyagrahis have been removed to a new temporary lock-up near the Lavaria Well about two miles from Dhrangadhra.

It is learnt that the State authorities have been bringing pressure to bear upon Wadhwan Durbar through the Agency authorities with a view to drive away those nine Dhrangadhra deported men from the State limits.

"BOYCOTT CONGRESS."

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 24.

Posters printed in red and blue ink and bearing the words "Use British goods and Boycott the Congress," are seen this morning on several walls in the city.—A.P.

Lady Pickets Arrested In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, Jan. 23.

Shintadevi and Hanadevi, lady volunteers who picketed foreign cloth shops were arrested to-day under the anti-picketing Ordinance.—A. P.

Women As Hon. Magistrates.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

Among those notified in the last U.P. Gazette as honorary magistrates are: Mrs. Probha Banerji, wife of Professor Banerji of the Allahabad University, who has been invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, within Allahabad Municipality and Mrs. Sanjivi Rao who is conferred similar powers in the Benares Municipal area.—A.P.

36 SEARCHES IN MEERUT.

11 Young Men Arrested.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Jan. 22.

The Meerut Police were unusually vigilant yesterday. The main drive of the police appeared to be against College and School students. Searches were made at the hostels of Meerut College, Government High School N. A. S. High School, B. A. V. High School etc. Searches were also carried out at private residents. In all 36 searches were made out of which 26 were carried in Meerut proper and the rest in the District. With the exception of an air-pistol which is alleged to have been recovered, from the apartments of one Mr. Rajendra Pal Singh, a Collegian only some literature was recovered and seized at other places.

Eleven arrests were also affected by the police. All arrested persons are mostly raw youths and some of them are in their 'teens. Their names are as follows:—

1. Pratap Chandra Bansal (19 years) College Student. (2) Randhir Singh (23 years), College student; (3) Sunder Lal (18 years College student; (4) Thakur Singh Tiagi (5) Om Perkash, a school student (6) Kashi Nath student in N. A. S. School (7) Gaya Pershad Meerut Cantt. (8) Banwari Lal of Bhatiwana (9) Makkhan Lal of Bilojpur (10) Balbir Singh of Asora (11) Manni Lal a teacher at Mawana.

All these arrests have been made under Section 3 of Ordinance 2 of 1932. It is unknown in what connection these arrests have been made.

FODDER ON ASHRAM PROPERTY ATTACHED.

To Recover Land Revenue Of Rs. 275

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 24.

For refusing to pay land revenue amounting to Rs. 275 for about 125 acres of land in Bidaj village, Mahemedabad taluka, and belonging to Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha Ashram, the Mamlatdar has attached fodder worth that amount. On this land are kept about 125 cows of Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram and a dairy farm, under the charge of a dairy expert.—A.P.

Moradabad News.

(From A Correspondent)

MORADABAD, Jan. 23.

Orders under Section 4 of Ordinance No. 2 have been served upon L. Bhagvat Saran Agraval and Chodry Chetramsing prohibiting them from going outside Municipal Limits. They are watched by the police.

The police visited several times the garden of L. Dawdayal Khanna in search of Congress Volunteers and its office. In the evening a large police force with the Police Superintendent in a motor lorry raided the said garden and searched every nook and corner there, but were disappointed in not finding any volunteer or anything incriminating.

Irish Lady Arrested.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

Shrimati Savitri Devi, who was arrested yesterday, is said to be an Irish lady, formerly a resident in Saharanpur.—A.P.

NO FINE ON PESHAWAR CITY

Commissioner Contradicts Rumours

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

The Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province has issued the following to the press:—

"It has been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that reports have been spread by Congress agents that a heavy fine is about to be imposed on inhabitants of Peshawar City. He desires it to be published as widely as possible that these rumours are entirely without foundation. No question of such a fine is or has been under consideration."—A. P.

Knight's Daughter-in-law Arrested

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

Among the lady volunteers arrested to-day are the daughter-in-law of Sir Gangaram and Mrs. Jang Bahadur, wife of the Assistant Editor of the "Tribune".—A. P.

ARRESTED WHEN "ABOUT TO START PICKETING."

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

Seven women and three men were arrested this afternoon when they were about to start picketing of foreign cloth shops.—A.P.

FOREIGNERS ACT IN ACTION

Sardar Ahmed Khan Arrested At Quetta

QUETTA, Jan. 23.

Sardar Ahmed Ratap Khan, an Afghan, has been arrested under the Foreigners' Act. He was produced before the Political Agent yesterday and remanded to custody.

HAZARA MURDER CASE.

The Hazara murder case, in which Naik Khudaram, Naik Mohammad Aslam, No. 1 Lance Naik Mohammad Juma, No. 2 Lance Naik Musa, Sepoy Khuda Bux, sepoy Sarwar, and recruit Saawar of Hazara Pioneer Regiment are accused, is being heard in the court of the Cantonment Magistrate. Several prosecution witnesses, including some Indian officers of the Hazara Pioneers have been examined.—A. P.

ADDITIONAL POLICE IN BANGALORE.

At Inhabitants' Cost.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S Warning.

BANGALORE, Jan. 23.

Mr. Sullivan, Commissioner of Police, circularised to-day civil population of Cantonment drawing their attention to the Station Police Law, which in circumstances of political propaganda procession, picketing and other demonstrations, imposes the quartering of additional police in the affected locality at the inhabitants' cost and warning them that unless all Congress activities immediately ceased the action to enforce such provisions would follow. The circular adds that inhabitants proving to have no association, active or passive, with Congress will be exempted from the punitive tax.—A.P.

PICKETING IN BANGALORE.

A Mild Lathi Charge & Arrests.

BANGALORE, Jan. 23.

Picketting of foreign cloth shops was resumed to-day. A crowd collected, but it was dispersed by the police after a mild lathi charge. Five persons have been detained in custody for disobedying Section 144.—A.P.

Ex-M. L. Cs. ARRESTED.

Messrs. A. K. Dutta And A. Chowdhary.

LATHI CHARGE: SEVERAL INJURED.

COMILLA, Jan. 23.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta, ex-M.L.C., and ex-Leader of the Bengal Provincial Congress and Mrs. Dutt, were arrested to-day under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

Asrafuddin Chowdhury ex-M.L.C. and ex-Chairman of Tipperah District Board was arrested to-day for violating the restraint order by leading a procession in the town.

The police dispersed the procession by a lathi charge in which several received injuries and made eleven arrests.—A.P.

PAYMENT AT GOLD RATES

Hedjaz Pilgrimage

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

The Hedjaz Government announce that all charges must be paid at gold rates in connection with the Hedjaz pilgrimage. The total expenditure of pilgrim this year will be about Rs. 1,100, including Rs. 800 for tariff and transport charges.—A. P.

NOVEL USE OF PASSENGER LINER.

To Provide Accommodation In Oslo City.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Oslo.—Laid-up British passenger liner may solve the housing problem here. In order to remedy shortage of apartments in the city a group of businessmen is planning to buy twenty-thousand ton British passenger liner for conversion into flats.

Merely A "Wet" Practice?

POLICE USE OF MUNICIPAL WATER HOSE TO ENFORCE ORDINANCES

Interpellations In Madras Corporation

A meeting of the Madras City Council was held on Tuesday, the 19th instant with Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Iyer, President, in the chair. There was a large attendance of Councillors.

Before the agenda for the day was taken up for consideration Mr. Shafee Mahomed raised a question relating to the use of the Corporation water van by the police for dispersing "volunteers" and crowds in Georgetown in connexion with the enforcement of the new ordinances.

Mr. Shafee Mahomed asked the President who was responsible for permitting the use by the police of the Corporation water van for such purposes.

The President replied that there was correspondence on the subject and added that Councillors were welcome to inspect it.

"Are the water vans still being used without the authority of the Council?" was a question put by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.

The President replied that the Commissioner wanted notice.

Mr. C. Munuswami Naidu: Are they using drainage water or filtered water?

Dewan Bahadur G. Narayanaswamy Chetty: Molony's mixture.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: May I know if the President will see that the further use of the water van by the police is prevented?

The President: It would perhaps be better if you go through the correspondence before discussing the question. The situation would then be understood, and further questions could be raised at the next meeting.

"PUBLIC QUESTION".

Mr. V. Chakkarai Chetty informed the House that the subject had engaged the attention of the Works Committee inasmuch as it was a public question agitating the minds of the people. He stated that in reply to a communication from the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation the Commissioner of Police claimed that under Section 128 of the Criminal Procedure Code he had a right to use the van. But Mr. Chakkarai Chetty expressed the view, that no fair-minded man placing a fair-minded interpretation on the section could say that the Police Commissioner had a right to use the van without the permission of the Council.

The President again suggested that the Councillors should read the correspondence on the subject before discussing the matter.

Mr. Chakkarai Chetty retorted by saying that the Council would not avoid a public question agitating the minds of the citizens, and he emphasized that no authority could make use of the property of the Corporation without the permission of the Council. That was his own opinion as Chairman of the Works Committee as also that of the other members of the Committee.

The President: It is not that I say that such a contention is wrong. What I do say is that if we try to understand the situation by studying the correspondence, further questions may be raised later. Unless Councillors are in possession of full particulars there is no good in indulging in further discussion on the subject.

(The "Madras Mail", in reply to inquiries, has been informed that there was no question of the Corporation "lending" the lorry; it was seized by the police. The police remark that it is in their power to order a "wet" practice with the fire engine two or three times a week, and its use against crowds might be counted in the nature of a practice. Coloured water is used as it has been found to be more effective.).

—"Madras Mail"

THE ORDINANCE IN KERALA

Several Injured In Lathi Charge At Public Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Jan. 18.

Smti. Karthiyayani Amma, Sjt. K. A. Damodara Menon and Sjt. P. Krishna Pillai who were the first batch of persons arrested for civil disobedience, were tried by the Sub-Magistrate and sentenced to undergo 5 months' rigorous and one month's simple imprisonment.

Mr. M. Govinda Menon, Advocate and Municipal Councillor, was arrested for a similar offence. He was described as Dictator of Kerala, and was charged under Criminal Law Amendment, Molestation Ordinance and Sec. 117 I.P.C. The accused was sentenced to 2 years and 8 months

Two youths were arrested for picketing a piece-goods shop.

LATHI CHARGE AT MEETING.

On Sunday evening last a large crowd gathered at the beach owing to rumours of a meeting to be addressed by a Nambudri landlord. Mr. Sankaran Nambudiripad of Elankulam, with two others, marched through the bazar to the beach, carrying a tri-colour flag. The police bus hurried to the place and they were arrested. The police force made a lathi charge in which a number of people received injuries.

After the police departed, another meeting took place and two others began addressing. The police returned and the crowd dispersed, but the speakers stayed and were arrested.

SECURITY DEMANDED.

After the conviction of Sjt. T. R. Krishneswami Iyer on sedition charge, it was proposed by his friends to resume publication of his Malayalam weekly "Yuva-Bharatam" but as the District Magistrate demanded Rs. 500 security, the proposal has been dropped.

Mr. M. Narayanan, President of the late Cannanore Congress Committee, and a Municipal Councillor and Mr. Koran, Secretary of late District Committee of the North Malabar, were sentenced to 6 months and Rs. 400 fine for addressing a meeting in Cannanore. Three picketers were also sentenced to 6 months.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL WALK-OUT

In the cabinet meeting of the Calicut Council and in the Palghat Municipal Council as resolutions protesting against Ordinance Raj were disallowed, the nationalist parties in both bodies walked-out of the meetings.

No-Confidence Motion Against Education Minister.

REJECTED WITHOUT DIVISION.

"Ministers Without Control Of Purse-Strings."

C. P. COUNCIL ADJOURNS "SINE DIE."

NAGPUR, Jan. 23.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council voted four supplementary demands to-day and passed into law the Central Provinces Motor Vehicle Taxation Bill. This money Bill as originally presented provided for additional revenue of over five lakhs. In the committee stage the rate of tax considerably altered and as reported by the Selected Committee, it provides additional revenue of about three lakhs.

Attempts by Sir Arthur Nelson on behalf of Government, to enhance rates and by Sjt. B. C. Parakh to reduce them were turned down by the Council and the Schedule rates recommended by the Select Committee were left unaltered. The most important amendment adopted was to the effect that the act and schedule should remain in force for three years only.

The motion of non-confidence against Dr. Deshmukh, Education Minister was taken up late, the debate lasting till 8 p.m.

The motion was finally rejected without division.

Mr. D. T. Mangalmurti moving the censure motion said that the Minister had done nothing for furtherance of primary education.

Mr. B. G. Khaparde, supporting the motion, said that the Minister was unable to assert himself in the Cabinet and get more money for the spread of education.

Mr. C. B. Parakh, opposing the motion, said that under the present constitution no minister could achieve much when the purse strings were controlled by others.

Mr. M. Y. Shareef criticised the Minister for not giving effect to the Council's recommendations.

Rao Bahadur Nayudu said that the ministers enjoyed the confidence of the elected majority.

Dr. Deshmukh, replying, traced the educational reforms effected by him. He referred to the establishment of a hostel for depressed classes. Further, despite stringency, Government had sanctioned a large sum for primary education ordered reduction in college fees for the sons of agriculturists and also a general reduction of school fees.

The Council adjourned "sine die."

The budget will be presented on 27th February.—A. P.

SPEEDING FRONTIER "REFORMS"

New Electoral Arrangements

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

The political correspondent of the Associated Press understands that according to the electoral rules for the N. W. F. Province which have been forwarded by air mail to the Secretary of State for sanction, constituencies have been so divided that the Sikhs will elect one member from the whole province. Hindus are allotted five seats, distributed thus: One seat each for the districts of Hazara, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar; one combined seat for the districts of Kohat and Bannu; and an urban seat for the Peshawar City.

Muslims will have eighteen rural seats and two urban seats and two seats are provided for the landholders.

Thus there will be twenty-eight elected members, six nominated non-officials and six officials.

The first President of the Council will be nominated by the Governor of the Province.

The figure for the subvention to the Province from the Central Revenues may be submitted shortly to the Legislative Assembly for approval.—A. P.

Bombay S. P. C. A.

During the month of December last the Society employed in all 46 Agents of these 2 were on sick leave, 3 were employed in office and hospital work and 2 were working at Bandra. The 39 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,419 cases during the month as shown below: In 1,181 cases accused were fined more or less, including 2 aggravated cases in which the accused were fined as shown below:—

In 109 cases the accused were fined for overloading carts, of these, 54 were loaders and 55 were drivers.

249 animals were treated as Out-Patients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the police. The two Agents appointed at Bandra prosecuted 23 cases of cruelty and convictions were obtained in 18 cases and fines aggregating to Rs. 36/- were imposed, the accused in the other cases were warned and discharged.

DR. MARION PHILLIPS DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Death has occurred of Doctor Marion Phillips.

The Late Sir John Stanley left 4,967 sterling.

Lord Inchcape is improving.—Reuter.

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